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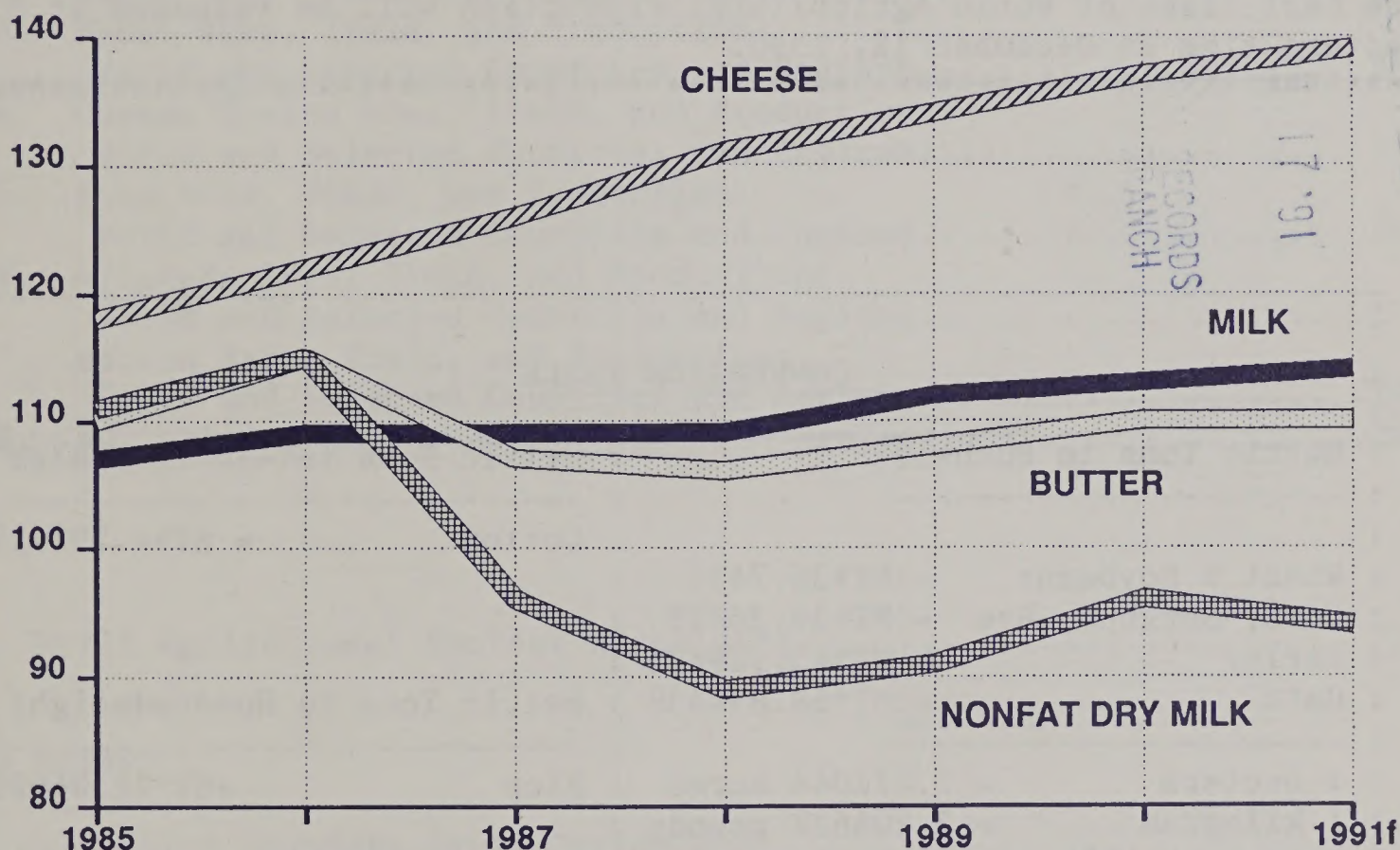
United States  
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Agriculture

Foreign  
Agricultural  
Service

Circular Series  
WAP 11-90  
November 1990

# World Agricultural Production

## INDICES OF WORLD DAIRY PRODUCTION (1980 EQUALS 100)



### Inside This Month's Issue.....

World Dairy Production  
World Dried Fruit Production  
World Peanut Production  
World Sugar Production  
Nordic Grain Production



This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. All numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-248), November 8, 1990.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 382-8888 or by FAX (202) 447-7729.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. \*  
 \* eastern time on December 12, 1990. \*  
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:			:
:	CONVERSION TABLE		:
:			:
:			:
:	Metric Tons to Bushels	:	Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales
:	-----	:	-----
:		:	Cotton = MT*4.592917
:	Wheat & Soybeans = MT*36.7437	:	
:	Corn, Sorghum, Rye = MT*39.36825	:	
:	Barley = MT*45.929625	:	
:	Oats = MT*68.894438	:	Metric Tons to Hundredweight
:	-----	:	-----
:	1 hectare = 2.471044 acres	:	Rice = MT*22.04622
:	1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds	:	
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## PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1990/91

November 1990

**WHEAT:** World production for 1990/91 is estimated at a record 593.2 million metric tons, up 1.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 11 percent from last year's harvest. Country highlights are as follows:

- o Saudi Arabia Production is estimated at 3.6 million tons, up 0.6 million or 20 percent from last month and up 13 percent from last year. The increase is due to increased estimated area and yield.
- o Argentina Production is estimated at 12.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 4 percent from last month and up 18 percent from last year. Estimated yield was increased due to beneficial spring rains throughout the growing region.
- o Bangladesh Production is estimated at 1.1 million tons, up 0.2 million or 22 percent from last month and up 22 percent from last year. A return to more normal yields is expected, following last year's unfavorable weather and poor harvest.
- o EC-12 Production is estimated at 81.0 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. Harvest results in Italy indicated higher yield.
- o South Africa Production is estimated at 1.9 million tons, down 0.5 million or 21 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. Dry weather in both the Cape Province and the Orange Free State caused the reduction.
- o Brazil Production is estimated at 3.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 5 percent from last month and down 32 percent from last year. Harvest results from the states of Parana, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Santa Catarina indicate significant yield losses resulting from midseason frosts.

**COARSE GRAINS:** World production for 1990/91 is estimated at 820.0 million tons, down 3.9 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 230.4 million tons, down 2.3 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 4 percent from 1989/90. The decline is due to lower yield estimates for corn and sorghum.



- o Eastern Europe Production is estimated at 60.9 million tons, down 1.5 million or 2 percent from last month and down 11 percent from last year. Corn yields in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary were reduced due to drought which caused poor pollination and kernel development.
- o Sudan Production is estimated at 1.7 million tons, down 1.4 million or 55 percent from last month and down 32 percent from last year. A late and erratic rainy season affected both the millet and sorghum crops in the mechanized sector. The delayed onset of seasonal rains led to decreased millet area in the traditional rain-fed region. Sorghum grown in the irrigated sector experienced reduced yield, as inadequate rainfall limited the irrigation water supply.
- o EC-12 Production is estimated at 76.3 million tons, down 0.8 million or 1 percent from last month and down 7 percent from last year. The decline primarily reflects a lower estimate for corn yield in Italy due to drought.
- o Thailand Production is estimated at 3.9 million tons, down 0.4 million or 9 percent from last month and down 7 percent from last year. A reduction in estimated corn area, dry weather in the central corn region, and flooding from two tropical storms contributed to the downward revision.
- o China Production is estimated at a record 102.7 million tons, up 2.3 million or 2 percent from last month and up 8 percent from last year. The corn production estimate was increased by 2.0 million tons to a record 86.0 million and the sorghum estimate was increased by 0.3 million tons to 5.8 million. The absence of early frosts in the Northeast and excellent harvest weather on the North China Plain were mainly responsible for the revision.

**RICE (MILLED-BASIS):** World production for 1990/91 is estimated at a record 345.2 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from the 1989/90 crop. Foreign production in 1990/91 is projected at a record 340.3 million tons. U.S. output is projected at 4.9 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last season. Country highlights are as follows:

- o Bangladesh Production is estimated at 18.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month, but unchanged from last year's record crop. Yields are estimated to be slightly higher owing to favorable growing and harvesting conditions for the Aman rice crop. Boro (irrigated winter) rice is also forecast to maintain last year's strong performance.



o Thailand

Production is estimated at 12.9 million tons, down 0.3 million or 3 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Flooding and insect damage in the Central region reduced the main paddy crop estimate.

**OILSEEDS:** Total world oilseeds production during 1990/91 is forecast at a record 217.5 million tons, up 1.3 million from last month and up 6.2 million or 3 percent from the 1989/90 crop. Foreign production during 1990/91 is projected to be a record 157.8 million tons, down 1.0 million from last month, but up 5.8 million or 4 percent from last year. U.S. production is projected at 59.7 million tons, up 2.4 million from last month and up 0.5 million or 1 percent from 1989/90.

- \* **Soybeans:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at 105.8 million tons, up 1.6 million from last month, but down 0.1 million from last year. Total foreign soybean output is forecast down 0.6 million tons from last month to 54.0 million, but up 0.4 million or 1 percent from 1989/90. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 51.8 million tons, up 2.2 million or 4 percent from last month, but down 0.5 million or 1 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, raised the production estimate as a result of improved yields throughout the major soybean regions.

o Brazil

Production is forecast at 18.5 million tons, down 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month and down 0.8 million or 4 percent from last year. The late release and high cost of production credit is expected to cause farmers to reduce planted area. The most serious impact is expected to occur in the remote center-west growing region, where soybean planted area may decline between 20 and 30 percent from last year.

o EC-12

Production is estimated at 1.8 million tons, down 0.1 million or 6 percent from last month and down 0.1 million or 5 percent from last year. Harvest reports indicated that the drought in Italy reduced yields.

- \* **Cottonseed:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at 33.5 million tons, down marginally from last month, but up 2.8 million or 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 28.2 million tons, down 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 1.8 million or 7 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 5.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and up 1.0 million or 24 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service increased both area and yield due to favorable weather conditions.



- o China Production is estimated at 7.1 million tons, down 0.4 million or 5 percent from last month, but up 0.7 million or 11 percent from last year. Despite some crop losses due to flooding in Jiangsu and Shandong provinces this summer, production is expected to be higher than last year due to generally better weather and higher planted area.
- o USSR Production is estimated at 4.9 million tons, up 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and up 0.2 million or 5 percent from 1989/90. The U.S. agricultural counselor in Moscow reports that cotton lint is above earlier estimates due to increased harvested area.
- \* Peanuts: World production for 1990/91 is forecast at 21.4 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 0.1 million or 1 percent from 1989/90. Total foreign production is estimated at 19.9 million tons, down 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 0.1 million or 1 percent from 1989/90. Country highlights are as follows:
  - o United States Production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, up 43,000 tons or 3 percent from last month, but down 0.2 million or 13 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service reports an upward revision for area in the Southeast while yields are up in the Virginia-Carolinas area.
- \* Sunflowerseed: World production for 1990/91 is forecast at a record 22.3 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 0.6 million or 3 percent from last year. Estimated at 21.3 million tons, total foreign production is up marginally this month and up 0.5 million or 2 percent from last year. There were no significant changes in country projections this month.
- \* Rapeseed: World production for 1990/91 is forecast at a record 23.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 2.3 million or 10 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
  - o EC-12 Production is estimated at 5.8 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 0.9 million or 17 percent from last year. German official statistics, based on harvest results, indicated lower yield.
- \* Flaxseed: World production for 1990/91 is forecast at 2.3 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 0.4 million or 21 percent from last year. While production by the United States is small, this year's output is expected to increase by 147 percent over last year, to 84,000 tons. Total foreign production is pegged at 2.2 million tons, up 0.4 million or 19 percent from last year. The 1977/78 record world crop of 3.0 million tons has not been seriously challenged. There were no changes in country data this month.



- \* Copra: World production for 1990/91 is forecast at 4.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 0.3 million or 6 percent from last year. Copra production reached a record 5.3 million tons in 1985/86. There were no changes in country data this month.
- \* Palm Kernels: World production for 1990/91 is forecast at a record 3.4 million tons, up 75,000 tons or 2 percent from last month and up 1 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.
- \* Palm Oil: World production for 1990/91 is forecast at a record 11.2 million tons, up nearly 0.4 million or 3 percent from last year. There were no changes this month.

COTTON: World cotton production in 1990/91 is estimated at 86.7 million bales, down 0.3 million from last month, but up 6.9 million or 9 percent from last year. Foreign production is estimated at 71.8 million bales, down 0.6 million from last month, but up 4.2 million or 6 percent from the 1989/90 estimate. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 14.9 million bales, up 0.4 million or 2 percent from last month and up 22 percent from last year. The output increase is due to October's excellent weather, which aided boll maturity and harvest operations.
- o China Production is estimated at 19.3 million bales, down 1.2 million or 6 percent from last month, but up 11 percent from last year. The reduction is based on confirmation of crop losses in Jiangsu and Shandong Provinces due to summer flooding and typhoons. However, the crop is still expected to be larger than last year due to higher planted area and generally favorable weather in other cotton-producing provinces.
- o Pakistan Production is estimated at a record 7.0 million bales, up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year's crop. Cotton area and yield are forecast higher than last year. Pest and weather related damage is reported to be minimal this year.
- o USSR Production is estimated at 12.4 million bales, up 0.4 million or 3 percent from last month and up 1 percent from last year. Cotton yield is forecast higher than last year's as favorable growing conditions and good harvest weather have prevailed.



TABLE 1

## U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION				
	1988/89	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	1988/89	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	1988/89	Prel. 1989/90	Oct. 1990/91	Nov. 1990/91	1988/89	Prel. 1989/90	Oct. 1990/91	Nov. 1990/91
All Wheat	--Million Acres--			--Million Acres--			--Bushels per Acre--			--Million Bushels--				
	65.5	76.6	77.3	53.2	62.2	69.4	34.1	32.7	39.6	39.6	1,812	2,037	2,744	2,744
	48.8	55.1	57.0	39.8	41.5	50.0	39.2	35.0	41.0	40.7	1,562	1,455	2,036	2,036
	16.7	21.5	20.3	13.4	20.7	19.4	18.7	28.1	35.4	36.5	250	582	708	708
	2.4	2.0	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	24.7	28.2	27.1	27.1	15	14	10	10
Soybeans	58.8	60.8	57.7	57.4	59.5	56.5	27.0	32.3	32.3	33.7	1,549	1,924	1,823	1,904
Corn	67.7	72.3	74.5	58.3	64.8	66.7	84.6	116.2	120.3	119.0	4,929	7,527	8,022	7,935
Sorghum	10.3	12.6	10.7	9.0	11.2	9.3	63.8	55.4	60.7	60.5	577	618	562	560
Barley	9.8	9.1	8.2	7.6	8.3	7.6	38.0	48.6	55.2	55.2	290	404	419	419
Oats	13.9	12.1	10.4	5.5	6.9	6.0	39.3	54.3	60.2	60.2	218	374	358	358
Rice							--Pounds per Acre--			---Million CWT.---				
	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	5,514	5,749	5,629	5,499	159.9	154.5	158.1	154.4
All Cotton										---Million 480-Pound---				
	12.5	10.6	12.3	12.0	9.5	11.5	619	614	609	622	15.4	12.2	14.6	14.9

1/ Source: All estimates are provided by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) of the United States Department of Agriculture, and are published in the Crop Production circular available from NASS.

November 1990

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 2

## World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America		Europe		USSR	Asia				South America		Selected Other		All Other Countries					
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12		Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indonesia	Paki- stan	Thai- land	Argen- tina		Brazil	Aus- tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
—Million Metric Tons—																					
Wheat	1988/89	500.3	451.0	49.3	16.0	3.2	74.7	3.8	44.8	84.4	85.4	46.2	0.0	12.7	0.0	8.4	5.8	14.1	3.5	15.0	16.9
	1989/90 prel.	536.4	481.0	55.4	24.3	4.0	78.5	4.4	44.2	92.3	90.8	54.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.2	5.6	14.1	2.0	11.5	15.5
	1990/91 proj.																				
	October	592.1	517.5	74.7	31.0	3.5	80.8	5.0	44.4	108.0	96.0	54.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	11.5	4.0	15.5	2.4	14.0	16.5
November	593.2	518.5	74.7	31.0	3.5	81.0	5.0	44.4	108.0	96.0	54.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	12.0	3.8	15.5	1.9	14.0	17.4	
Coarse Grains	1988/89	731.4	581.7	149.7	19.7	13.8	88.1	11.4	61.3	97.5	94.2	31.7	5.2	2.4	4.4	7.3	26.7	6.7	13.0	10.0	88.4
	1989/90 prel.	800.0	578.6	221.5	23.5	14.1	82.0	12.4	68.0	104.8	94.6	31.2	4.8	2.8	4.2	8.1	23.1	6.9	10.0	7.4	80.6
	1990/91 proj.																				
	October	823.9	591.3	232.6	25.6	15.0	77.0	13.3	62.3	114.0	100.4	32.3	5.0	2.9	4.3	9.5	25.4	6.8	9.3	8.5	79.7
November	820.0	589.6	230.4	25.6	15.0	76.3	13.2	60.9	114.0	102.7	32.3	5.0	2.9	3.9	9.5	25.4	6.8	9.3	8.5	78.4	
Rice (Milled)	1988/89	330.8	325.6	5.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.9	118.4	70.7	27.5	3.2	13.9	0.3	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	23.5
	1989/90	340.5	335.4	5.1	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	126.1	70.0	29.1	3.2	13.7	0.2	5.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	23.1
	1990/91																				
	October	345.0	340.0	5.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.2	1.7	127.4	73.0	28.8	3.5	13.2	0.3	6.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	23.0
November	345.2	340.3	4.9	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.2	1.7	127.4	73.0	28.8	3.5	12.9	0.3	6.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	23.2	
Total Grains 1/	1988/89	1,562.5	1,358.3	204.2	35.7	17.2	164.1	15.2	106.2	183.8	298.0	148.6	32.7	18.2	18.4	16.0	40.0	21.4	16.6	25.2	201.2
	1989/90	1,676.9	1,394.9	282.0	47.8	18.5	161.8	16.7	112.4	198.8	311.5	155.2	33.9	20.4	17.9	18.5	34.0	21.7	12.1	19.1	194.7
	1990/91																				
	October	1,761.0	1,448.7	312.3	56.6	18.7	159.3	18.2	106.9	223.7	323.8	159.3	33.8	20.7	17.5	21.3	36.1	22.8	11.7	22.7	195.6
November	1,758.4	1,448.5	309.9	56.6	18.7	158.8	18.2	105.5	223.7	326.1	159.3	33.8	20.7	16.8	21.8	35.9	22.8	11.2	22.7	196.0	
Oilseeds 2/	1988/89	202.9	152.6	50.3	5.9	1.0	11.5	0.6	5.1	12.7	30.6	19.0	2.0	3.2	0.8	10.7	24.6	0.8	0.9	2.3	20.9
	1989/90 prel.	211.3	152.1	59.2	4.9	1.4	11.0	0.7	6.0	13.4	28.4	18.6	2.0	3.3	0.8	15.9	20.7	2.4	0.9	2.3	19.4
	1990/91 proj.																				
	October	216.1	158.8	57.3	5.6	1.0	12.6	0.8	5.3	13.4	32.7	18.8	2.1	3.4	0.9	15.8	20.5	0.9	1.0	2.0	22.0
November	217.5	157.8	59.7	5.6	1.0	12.4	0.8	5.3	13.6	32.2	18.8	2.1	3.4	0.9	15.8	20.0	0.9	1.0	2.0	22.1	
Cotton	1988/89	84.7	69.3	15.4	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	12.7	19.1	8.3	0.0	6.5	0.2	0.9	3.4	1.3	0.4	3.0	10.4
	1989/90 prel.	79.8	67.6	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.2	17.4	10.3	0.0	6.7	0.2	1.3	3.0	1.4	0.3	2.8	9.7
	1990/91 proj.																				
	October	87.0	72.4	14.6	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.0	20.5	10.4	0.0	6.9	0.2	1.4	3.4	1.6	0.3	2.9	10.4
November	86.7	71.8	14.9	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.1	12.4	19.3	10.4	0.0	7.0	0.2	1.4	3.4	1.6	0.3	2.9	10.5	

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains and pulses are 195.1 million tons in 1988/89, 210.9 million in 1989/90, and 235.0 million forecast in 1990/91.

2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also include copra and palm kernels for all countries. Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

NOVEMBER 1990

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 3

# Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1988/89	Proj. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 1989/90	Proj. Oct.	Proj. Nov.	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 1989/90	Proj. Oct.	Proj. Nov.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	218.0	225.5	230.8	2.29	2.38	2.57	2.57	500.3	536.4	592.1	593.2
United States	21.5	25.2	28.1	2.29	2.20	2.66	2.66	49.3	55.4	74.7	74.7
Total Foreign	196.5	200.4	202.8	2.30	2.40	2.55	2.56	451.0	481.0	517.5	518.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	42.1	44.3	45.6	2.69	2.87	3.04	3.06	113.1	127.1	138.8	139.5
Argentina	4.7	5.5	6.0	1.79	1.86	1.92	2.00	8.4	10.2	11.5	12.0
Australia	8.9	8.9	10.0	1.58	1.58	1.55	1.55	14.1	14.1	15.5	15.5
Canada	13.0	13.6	14.1	1.23	1.79	2.20	2.20	16.0	24.3	31.0	31.0
EC-12	15.5	16.3	15.5	4.82	4.83	5.19	5.22	74.7	78.5	80.8	81.0
Major Importers	95.9	97.2	97.6	2.39	2.49	2.69	2.69	229.3	242.3	262.9	262.8
Brazil	3.5	3.4	3.0	1.68	1.65	1.33	1.27	5.8	5.6	4.0	3.8
China	28.8	29.8	30.3	2.97	3.04	3.17	3.17	85.4	90.8	96.0	96.0
Eastern Europe	10.7	10.7	10.7	4.17	4.15	4.16	4.16	44.8	44.2	44.4	44.4
Egypt	0.6	0.6	0.7	4.76	5.05	5.71	5.71	2.8	3.2	4.0	4.0
Other N. Africa 1/	4.0	4.7	5.2	1.26	1.13	1.06	1.08	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.6
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.62	3.43	3.52	3.77	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
USSR	48.1	47.7	47.5	1.76	1.94	2.27	2.27	84.4	92.3	108.0	108.0
Other Foreign	58.5	58.9	59.6	1.86	1.89	1.95	1.95	108.6	111.6	115.7	116.2
India	23.1	24.1	23.7	2.00	2.24	2.28	2.28	46.2	54.0	54.0	54.0
Iran	6.6	6.0	6.1	1.11	0.97	1.00	1.00	7.3	5.8	6.1	6.1
Mexico	0.8	1.0	0.9	4.00	4.21	4.12	4.12	3.2	4.0	3.5	3.5
Non-EC W. Europe	0.8	0.8	0.9	4.85	5.19	5.47	5.45	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.0
Pakistan	7.3	7.7	7.8	1.73	1.87	1.84	1.84	12.7	14.4	14.3	14.3
South Africa	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.78	1.09	1.41	1.12	3.5	2.0	2.4	1.9
Turkey	8.8	8.7	8.8	1.71	1.32	1.60	1.60	15.0	11.5	14.0	14.0
Others	9.3	8.8	9.8	1.82	1.77	1.72	1.78	16.9	15.5	16.5	17.4

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TABLE 4  
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production  
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1988/89	Proj. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 1989/90	Proj. Oct.	Proj. Nov.	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 1989/90	Proj. Oct.	Proj. Nov.
<b><i>TOTAL COARSE GRAINS</i></b>	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	326.1	323.3	322.3	2.24	2.47	2.54	2.54	731.4	800.0	823.9	820.0
United States	32.8	37.1	36.4	4.56	5.97	6.40	6.33	149.7	221.5	232.6	230.4
Total Foreign	293.3	286.3	285.9	1.98	2.02	2.06	2.06	581.7	578.6	591.3	589.6
Maj. Foreign Exporters	20.7	21.3	21.6	2.47	2.47	2.57	2.56	51.1	52.7	55.5	55.1
Argentina	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.49	2.65	2.85	2.85	7.3	8.1	9.5	9.5
Australia	4.3	4.0	4.3	1.56	1.71	1.58	1.58	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8
Canada	7.1	8.3	8.1	2.76	2.84	3.17	3.17	19.7	23.5	25.6	25.6
South Africa	4.6	4.4	4.4	2.86	2.27	2.11	2.11	13.0	10.0	9.3	9.3
Thailand	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.50	2.71	2.89	2.71	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.9
Major Importers	106.3	103.8	101.2	2.57	2.72	2.79	2.77	273.4	282.7	283.0	280.7
Eastern Europe	18.2	18.2	18.1	3.37	3.74	3.42	3.36	61.3	68.0	62.3	60.9
EC-12	19.2	18.6	17.7	4.60	4.42	4.33	4.31	88.1	82.0	77.0	76.3
Other W. Europe	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.52	3.97	4.37	4.32	11.4	12.4	13.3	13.2
Mexico	7.5	7.5	7.9	1.85	1.88	1.89	1.89	13.8	14.1	15.0	15.0
USSR	57.8	56.0	54.0	1.69	1.87	2.11	2.11	97.5	104.8	114.0	114.0
Other Major Import. 2/	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.40	3.34	3.34	3.34	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	166.3	161.2	163.1	1.55	1.51	1.53	1.56	257.1	243.2	252.7	253.8
Brazil	13.4	12.8	13.3	2.00	1.81	1.92	1.92	26.7	23.1	25.4	25.4
China	28.3	28.5	29.2	3.33	3.32	3.44	3.52	94.2	94.6	100.4	102.7
India	39.1	38.6	39.4	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.82	31.7	31.2	32.3	32.3
Indonesia	2.9	2.6	2.8	1.82	1.85	1.79	1.79	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0
Nigeria	10.1	9.9	9.7	0.84	0.82	0.79	0.79	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.7
Philippines	3.8	3.6	3.7	1.21	1.24	1.24	1.24	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Turkey	4.4	4.4	4.5	2.29	1.68	1.91	1.91	10.0	7.4	8.5	8.5
Others	64.5	60.8	60.6	1.18	1.14	1.11	1.11	76.2	69.4	68.8	67.6
<b><i>BARLEY</i></b>											
World	78.2	75.0	74.1	2.15	2.26	2.42	2.42	167.8	169.5	179.2	179.3
United States	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.04	2.62	2.97	2.97	6.3	8.8	9.1	9.1
Total Foreign	75.1	71.6	71.1	2.15	2.24	2.39	2.39	161.5	160.7	170.1	170.2
Australia	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.48	1.73	1.55	1.55	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.8
Canada	4.2	4.7	4.6	2.46	2.50	2.88	2.88	10.2	11.7	13.2	13.2
China	3.7	3.3	3.3	1.67	1.74	1.73	1.73	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.7
Eastern Europe	4.5	4.5	4.6	3.77	4.25	4.11	4.11	17.1	19.3	18.9	18.9
EC-12	12.2	11.8	11.4	4.13	3.93	3.91	3.92	50.2	46.2	44.8	44.8
Other W. Europe	1.7	1.5	1.5	3.28	3.87	4.07	4.12	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2
Turkey	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.12	1.46	1.76	1.76	7.0	4.9	6.0	6.0
USSR	29.7	27.6	26.0	1.50	1.75	2.19	2.19	44.5	48.5	57.0	57.0
Others	13.5	12.5	13.9	1.28	1.16	1.06	1.06	17.3	14.5	14.7	14.7

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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TABLE 4 (Continued)

**Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production**

**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1988/89	Proj. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 1989/90	Proj. Oct.	Proj. Nov.	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 1989/90	Proj. Oct.	Proj. Nov.
<b><u>CORN</u></b>	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	125.1	126.2	127.6	3.20	3.65	3.69	3.67	400.7	460.6	471.3	468.4
United States	23.6	26.2	27.0	5.31	7.29	7.55	7.47	125.2	191.2	203.8	201.6
Total Foreign	101.5	100.0	100.6	2.71	2.69	2.65	2.65	275.5	269.4	267.5	266.9
Maj. Foreign Exporters	7.1	6.6	6.9	3.05	2.75	2.77	2.73	21.6	18.2	19.1	18.7
Argentina	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.94	3.09	3.33	3.33	5.0	5.0	6.5	6.5
South Africa	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.28	2.56	2.36	2.36	12.4	9.2	8.5	8.5
Thailand	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.63	2.86	3.04	2.85	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.7
Major Importers	22.0	21.2	20.9	3.82	3.95	3.52	3.44	83.9	83.8	74.2	71.9
Eastern Europe	7.1	7.1	6.9	3.78	4.21	3.46	3.31	26.9	29.8	24.3	22.9
EC-12	4.1	3.9	3.4	7.00	6.91	6.56	6.45	28.5	26.8	22.9	22.2
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.55	7.68	8.35	7.43	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6
Mexico	6.0	5.8	6.2	1.68	1.68	1.72	1.72	10.1	9.8	10.7	10.7
USSR	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.62	3.71	3.50	3.50	16.0	15.3	14.0	14.0
Other Maj. Import. 2/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.20	4.17	4.14	4.14	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	72.5	72.2	72.9	2.34	2.32	2.39	2.42	170.0	167.5	174.2	176.3
Brazil	12.9	12.2	12.7	2.02	1.82	1.93	1.93	26.1	22.2	24.5	24.5
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.47	6.36	6.54	6.54	5.4	6.4	6.8	6.8
China	19.7	20.4	21.0	3.93	3.88	4.00	4.10	77.4	78.9	84.0	86.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.20	5.37	5.41	5.41	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
India	5.9	6.0	6.0	1.40	1.33	1.33	1.33	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.6	2.8	1.82	1.85	1.79	1.79	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0
Philippines	3.8	3.6	3.7	1.21	1.24	1.24	1.24	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.56	1.67	1.74	1.74	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Others	24.3	24.4	23.6	1.52	1.48	1.47	1.47	36.9	36.1	34.7	34.8
<b><u>SORGHUM</u></b>											
World	42.6	42.3	40.8	1.31	1.31	1.30	1.32	55.5	55.6	54.8	53.7
United States	3.7	4.5	3.7	4.00	3.48	3.81	3.80	14.6	15.7	14.3	14.2
Total Foreign	38.9	37.8	37.0	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.06	40.9	39.9	40.5	39.4
Argentina	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.33	2.86	3.00	3.00	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.1
Australia	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.99	2.27	2.00	2.00	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.2
China	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.14	2.94	3.02	3.22	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.8
India	14.8	15.5	15.3	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.75	10.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Mexico	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.83	2.88	2.85	2.85	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.7
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.80	0.80	0.75	0.75	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3
South Africa	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.58	1.65	1.65	1.65	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sudan	5.3	3.5	3.0	0.83	0.64	0.64	0.50	4.4	2.3	2.8	1.5
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.35	1.33	1.43	1.43	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Others	9.8	9.7	9.5	1.07	1.02	1.02	1.01	10.4	9.9	9.7	9.6

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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TABLE 4 (Continued)  
**Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1988/89	Proj. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 1989/90	Proj. Oct.	Proj. Nov.	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 1989/90	Proj. Oct.	Proj. Nov.
<b><u>OATS</u></b>	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	22.1	22.7	21.7	1.70	1.84	1.98	1.98	37.5	41.8	42.9	42.9
United States	2.2	2.8	2.4	1.41	1.95	2.16	2.16	3.2	5.4	5.2	5.2
Total Foreign	19.9	19.9	19.3	1.73	1.83	1.96	1.96	34.3	36.4	37.7	37.7
USSR	10.9	10.8	10.5	1.40	1.57	1.67	1.67	15.3	16.8	17.5	17.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.5	3.7	3.5	1.91	1.97	2.12	2.12	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.4
Argentina	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.27	1.44	1.33	1.33	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Australia	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.40	1.44	1.38	1.38	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Canada	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.18	2.08	2.36	2.36	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.14	3.54	4.51	4.51	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Other Foreign	5.4	5.5	5.3	2.28	2.25	2.42	2.42	12.4	12.3	12.8	12.8
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.19	1.15	1.21	1.21	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.62	2.69	2.80	2.80	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
East Germany	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.43	3.33	4.00	4.00	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Poland	0.9	0.8	0.7	2.61	2.72	2.78	2.78	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
EC-12	1.8	1.7	1.6	3.11	2.78	3.05	3.05	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.8
France	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.77	3.78	3.80	3.80	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
West Germany	0.6	0.5	0.5	4.23	3.78	4.37	4.37	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.1
Finland	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.21	3.24	3.59	3.59	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.6
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.02	3.13	4.77	4.58	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
Others	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b><u>RYE</u></b>											
World	15.9	16.9	16.7	2.08	2.21	2.31	2.31	33.0	37.4	38.6	38.7
United States	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.55	1.77	1.70	1.70	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total Foreign	15.6	16.7	16.6	2.09	2.22	2.31	2.31	32.6	37.1	38.4	38.4
USSR	10.1	10.7	10.5	1.83	1.87	2.00	2.00	18.5	20.1	21.0	21.0
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.04	1.74	1.73	1.73	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	3.9	3.9	4.0	2.59	2.96	2.91	2.91	10.0	11.6	11.7	11.7
East Germany	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.94	3.34	3.44	3.44	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
Poland	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.52	2.95	2.84	2.84	7.2	8.6	8.7	8.7
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.42	3.42	3.42	3.42	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
EC-12	0.9	1.0	1.0	3.05	3.31	3.45	3.45	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.52	4.80	4.78	4.78	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
West Germany	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.19	4.69	4.72	4.72	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0
Others	0.5	0.6	0.6	2.06	2.28	2.48	2.50	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain.

2/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



# Rice Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

	AREA		YIELD		PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)		MILLING RATE		PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)						
	Prel. 1988/89	Proj. 1990/91	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 Proj. Oct.    Nov.	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 Proj. Oct.    Nov.	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 Proj. Oct.    Nov.	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 Proj. Oct.    Nov.					
	—Million Hectares—		—Metric Tons Per Hectare—		—Million Metric Tons—		—In Percent—		—Million Metric Tons—						
World	145.6	146.2	145.9		488.6	504.0	511.0	511.4	67.7	67.5	67.5	330.8	340.5	345.0	345.2
United States	1.2	1.1	1.1		7.3	7.0	7.2	7.0	71.5	73.0	70.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9
Total Foreign	144.5	145.1	144.8		481.3	497.0	503.8	504.4	67.6	67.5	67.5	325.6	335.4	340.0	340.3
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.5	17.0	17.0		38.4	39.1	39.3	38.8	64.1	64.0	63.9	24.6	25.0	25.1	24.8
Burma	4.5	4.7	4.9		12.5	13.5	14.0	14.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	7.5	8.1	8.4	8.4
Pakistan	2.0	2.1	2.1		4.8	4.8	5.3	5.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5
Thailand	9.9	10.2	10.0		21.1	20.8	20.0	19.5	66.0	66.0	66.0	13.9	13.7	13.2	12.9
Major Importers	13.0	13.7	13.2		55.8	58.3	57.6	57.6	66.2	66.1	66.1	36.9	38.5	38.1	38.1
EC-12	0.3	0.3	0.4		2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	67.3	67.0	67.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
Indonesia	9.8	10.4	10.0		42.3	44.8	44.3	44.3	65.0	65.0	65.0	27.5	29.1	28.8	28.8
Nigeria	0.6	0.6	0.7		0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	66.5	66.5	66.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.3	1.2		8.4	8.2	7.6	7.6	72.3	72.0	72.0	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.5
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.0	1.0	1.1		2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	65.4	65.5	65.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other Foreign	114.9	114.4	114.6		387.1	399.6	406.9	408.0	68.2	68.0	68.0	264.0	271.8	276.8	277.5
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	71.5	71.5	71.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Bangladesh	10.2	10.7	10.6		23.3	27.0	26.3	27.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	15.6	18.0	17.5	18.0
Brazil	5.3	4.2	4.8		11.0	7.9	9.8	9.8	68.0	68.0	68.0	7.5	5.4	6.7	6.7
China	31.9	32.7	32.4		169.1	180.1	182.0	182.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	118.4	126.1	127.4	127.4
India	41.9	41.5	41.8		106.0	105.0	109.5	109.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	70.7	70.0	73.0	73.0
Japan	2.1	2.1	2.1		12.4	12.9	12.9	12.9	72.8	72.8	72.8	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.4
Philippines	3.5	3.4	3.5		9.2	8.9	9.6	9.6	65.0	65.0	65.0	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.2
USSR	0.7	0.7	0.7		2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	65.0	65.0	65.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Vietnam	5.8	5.9	5.9		16.8	18.0	17.5	17.5	65.0	65.0	65.0	10.9	11.7	11.4	11.4
Others	13.5	13.1	12.8		35.5	36.3	36.0	36.3	66.2	63.8	63.8	23.5	23.1	23.0	23.2

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.

November 1990

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 6  
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production  
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1990/91 Proj.		Prel.		1990/91 Proj.	
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1988/89	1989/90	Oct.	Nov.	1988/89	1989/90	Oct.	Nov.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
<u>SOYBEANS</u>											
World	55.78	57.68	55.43	1.71	1.84	1.87	1.91	95.54	105.95	104.27	105.85
United States	23.22	24.10	22.87	1.82	2.17	2.17	2.27	42.15	52.35	49.63	51.81
Total Foreign	32.56	33.59	32.56	1.64	1.60	1.66	1.66	53.39	53.59	54.64	54.03
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.17	16.33	15.60	1.84	1.84	1.83	1.86	29.70	30.05	29.50	29.00
Argentina	4.00	4.95	5.10	1.63	2.17	2.06	2.06	6.50	10.75	10.50	10.50
Brazil	12.17	11.38	10.50	1.91	1.70	1.73	1.76	23.20	19.30	19.00	18.50
Other Foreign	16.39	17.26	16.96	1.45	1.36	1.49	1.48	23.69	23.54	25.14	25.03
Canada	0.53	0.54	0.50	2.16	2.26	2.60	2.60	1.15	1.22	1.30	1.30
China	8.12	8.06	7.63	1.43	1.27	1.51	1.51	11.65	10.23	11.50	11.50
Eastern Europe	0.56	0.54	0.54	1.20	1.50	1.30	1.30	0.67	0.82	0.70	0.70
EC-12	0.53	0.61	0.65	3.10	3.19	3.23	2.83	1.66	1.95	1.96	1.85
India	1.66	1.90	2.10	0.92	0.89	0.95	0.95	1.53	1.70	2.00	2.00
Indonesia	1.18	1.15	1.25	1.02	0.96	0.96	0.96	1.20	1.10	1.20	1.20
Paraguay	0.85	0.98	0.90	1.90	1.38	1.78	1.78	1.62	1.35	1.60	1.60
USSR	0.76	0.83	0.84	1.16	1.15	1.10	1.10	0.88	0.96	0.92	0.92
Others	2.20	2.65	2.55	1.52	1.60	1.55	1.55	3.35	4.23	3.96	3.96
<u>COTTONSEED</u>											
World	33.67	32.70	34.01	0.96	0.94	0.99	0.99	32.36	30.71	33.53	33.51
United States	4.84	3.86	4.65	1.14	1.10	1.11	1.13	5.50	4.24	5.14	5.27
Total Foreign	28.83	28.84	29.35	0.93	0.92	0.97	0.96	26.86	26.47	28.39	28.25
China	5.53	5.20	5.50	1.27	1.24	1.37	1.30	7.05	6.44	7.55	7.14
India	7.30	7.60	7.80	0.49	0.59	0.58	0.58	3.56	4.49	4.53	4.53
Pakistan	2.51	2.60	2.71	1.14	1.12	1.14	1.13	2.85	2.91	3.01	3.06
USSR	3.43	3.33	3.15	1.46	1.41	1.48	1.56	5.00	4.70	4.80	4.93
Others	10.06	10.10	10.19	0.83	0.79	0.84	0.84	8.39	7.94	8.51	8.59
<u>PEANUTS</u>											
World	19.74	19.47	19.23	1.18	1.11	1.12	1.12	23.24	21.57	21.54	21.44
United States	0.66	0.67	0.72	2.74	2.72	2.15	2.19	1.81	1.81	1.52	1.57
Total Foreign	19.08	18.80	18.51	1.12	1.05	1.08	1.07	21.44	19.76	20.02	19.88
Argentina	0.15	0.18	0.19	1.62	2.06	2.32	2.32	0.24	0.37	0.43	0.43
China	2.91	2.96	3.05	1.95	1.79	1.90	1.90	5.69	5.30	5.80	5.80
India	8.43	8.40	7.90	1.07	0.92	0.92	0.92	9.00	7.70	7.30	7.30
Senegal	0.90	0.79	0.77	0.76	0.93	0.87	0.78	0.69	0.74	0.67	0.60
South Africa	0.19	0.19	0.19	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.26	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24
Sudan	0.58	0.55	0.54	0.78	0.73	0.73	0.60	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.33
Others	5.92	5.74	5.87	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	5.13	5.03	5.18	5.18

CONTINUED



TABLE 6 (Continued)

**Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production**

**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1990/91 Proj.		Prel.		1990/91 Proj.	
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1988/89	1989/90	Oct.	Nov.	1988/89	1989/90	Oct.	Nov.
<u>SUNFLOWERSEED</u>	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	14.95	15.66	16.42	1.36	1.38	1.35	1.36	20.33	21.65	22.28	22.29
United States	0.78	0.72	0.75	1.05	1.10	1.27	1.27	0.81	0.80	0.96	0.96
Total Foreign	14.18	14.94	15.67	1.38	1.40	1.35	1.36	19.52	20.85	21.32	21.33
Argentina	2.20	2.80	2.80	1.45	1.36	1.36	1.36	3.20	3.80	3.80	3.80
China	0.83	0.73	0.83	1.42	1.34	1.45	1.45	1.18	0.98	1.20	1.20
EC-12	2.16	2.11	2.55	1.84	1.66	1.61	1.60	3.99	3.50	4.08	4.08
East Europe	1.31	1.29	1.29	1.62	1.87	1.71	1.71	2.13	2.42	2.20	2.20
USSR	4.28	4.46	4.55	1.44	1.59	1.50	1.54	6.16	7.07	7.00	7.00
Others	3.39	3.55	3.65	0.84	0.87	0.84	0.83	2.87	3.09	3.04	3.05
<u>RAPESEED</u>											
World	17.88	16.89	17.49	1.26	1.28	1.37	1.36	22.53	21.57	24.00	23.82
Total Foreign	17.88	16.89	17.49	1.26	1.28	1.37	1.36	22.53	21.57	24.00	23.82
Canada	3.67	2.90	2.63	1.17	1.07	1.25	1.25	4.31	3.10	3.30	3.30
China	4.94	4.99	5.30	1.02	1.09	1.25	1.25	5.04	5.44	6.60	6.60
EC-12	1.84	1.66	1.96	2.81	2.96	3.03	2.95	5.17	4.92	5.92	5.77
East Europe	0.88	1.00	0.94	2.51	2.65	2.39	2.39	2.20	2.65	2.26	2.26
India	4.87	4.70	4.80	0.86	0.81	0.83	0.83	4.20	3.80	4.00	4.00
Others	1.69	1.63	1.86	0.95	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.61	1.67	1.92	1.90
<u>FLAXSEED</u>											
World	3.68	3.68	3.76	0.45	0.52	0.62	0.62	1.66	1.91	2.32	2.32
United States	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.45	0.47	0.89	0.89	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.08
Total Foreign	3.59	3.61	3.67	0.45	0.52	0.61	0.61	1.62	1.88	2.24	2.24
Argentina	0.54	0.58	0.59	0.86	0.90	0.88	0.88	0.46	0.52	0.52	0.52
Canada	0.50	0.60	0.72	0.74	0.83	1.25	1.25	0.37	0.50	0.90	0.90
India	1.18	1.20	1.20	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.40
USSR	1.04	0.87	0.78	0.21	0.26	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.17	0.17
Others	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.66	0.66	0.68	0.68	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.25
<u>MAJOR OILSEEDS</u>	145.70	146.07	146.33	1.34	1.39	1.42	1.43	195.67	203.36	207.94	209.24
United States	29.58	29.42	29.09	1.70	2.01	1.97	2.05	50.31	59.24	57.33	59.69
Total Foreign	116.12	116.66	117.24	1.25	1.24	1.28	1.28	145.35	144.13	150.60	149.55
<u>COPRA</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.31	4.57	4.86	4.86
<u>PALM KERNEL</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.91	3.36	3.32	3.40
<u>TOTAL OILSEEDS</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	202.89	211.30	216.12	217.50
<u>PALM OIL 1/</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.47	10.84	11.21	11.21

1/ Not included in total oilseeds.



TABLE 7

## Cotton Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1988/89	Proj. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 1989/90	Proj. Oct.	Proj. Nov.	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 1989/90	Proj. Oct.	Proj. Nov.
	---Million Hectares---			---Kilograms Per Hectare---				---Million 480-Pound Bales---			
World	33.7	32.2	33.7	547	539	564	561	84.7	79.8	87.0	86.7
United States	4.8	3.9	4.7	694	688	682	698	15.4	12.2	14.6	14.9
Total Foreign	28.9	28.4	29.0	522	519	544	539	69.3	67.6	72.4	71.8
Maj. Foreign Exporters	13.5	13.0	13.2	750	728	778	761	46.5	43.6	47.0	46.3
Australia	0.2	0.2	0.3	1,475	1,406	1393	1,290	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	813	879	825	825	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	5.5	5.2	5.5	751	728	812	764	19.1	17.4	20.5	19.3
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	718	695	742	742	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Mexico	0.3	0.2	0.2	1,209	891	936	909	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8
Pakistan	2.5	2.6	2.7	568	560	569	565	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0
Sudan	0.3	0.3	0.2	443	454	467	467	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Turkey	0.7	0.7	0.7	882	851	913	913	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9
USSR	3.4	3.3	3.2	806	802	832	857	12.7	12.2	12.0	12.4
Major Importers 2/	0.4	0.4	0.4	837	870	884	890	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Other Foreign	15.0	14.9	15.4	307	328	336	338	21.1	22.5	23.8	23.9
Argentina	0.5	0.6	0.6	389	486	459	459	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4
Brazil	2.4	2.2	2.0	311	300	370	370	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.4
India	7.3	7.6	7.8	247	295	290	290	8.3	10.3	10.4	10.4
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.2	667	930	872	872	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Others	4.6	4.4	4.8	378	355	363	370	8.0	7.2	8.0	8.1

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

NOVEMBER 1990

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 8

The table below presents a 9-year record of the difference between the November projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the November projection and the final estimate have averaged 7.5 million tons (1.5 percent) and ranged from -18.1 to 7.2 million tons. The November projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 3 times.

## RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1989/90 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	---Million Metric Tons---			Number of Years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	1.5	7.5	–18.1	7.2	6	3
U.S.	0.5	0.3	–1.2	0.1	6	3
Foreign	1.7	7.5	–18.2	7.4	6	3
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	1.0	7.4	–19.1	7.6	6	3
U.S.	1.5	3.0	–7.5	2.1	7	2
Foreign	1.0	5.6	–14.3	5.8	5	4
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.6	8.1	–16.8	1.6	8	1
U.S.	2.7	0.1	–0.2	0.2	5	3
Foreign	2.6	8.1	–16.9	1.7	8	1
SOYBEANS						
World	2.4	2.1	–4.4	3.6	4	5
U.S.	2.8	1.4	–2.7	2.1	2	7
Foreign	3.6	1.5	–2.3	1.8	5	4
		---Million 480-lb. Bales---				
COTTON						
World	2.7	2.1	–6.5	2.8	6	3
U.S.	2.5	0.3	–0.8	0.5	5	3
Foreign	2.9	2.0	–6.8	2.3	5	4
UNITED STATES		-----Million Bushels-----				
CORN	3.2	201	–459	224	6	3
SORGHUM	4.0	31	–69	41	5	4
BARLEY	1.9	9	–12	24	5	4
OATS	3.0	12	–18	27	3	5

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1988/89 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year and for 1989/90 last month's estimate.

2/ May not total nine if projection was the same as the final.

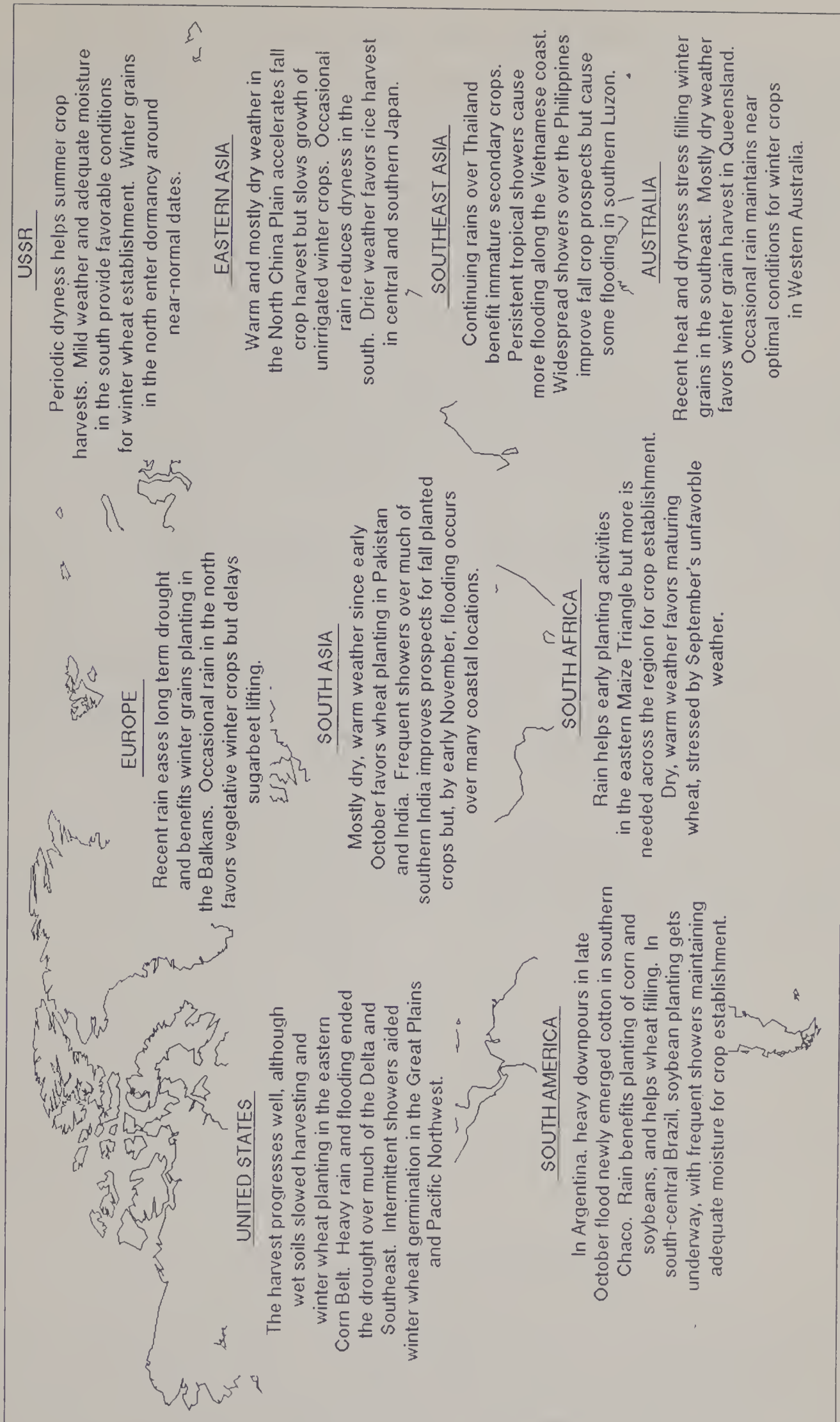
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.



# WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

NOVEMBER 8, 1990

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY



(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 447-7917.



## WEATHER BRIEFS

### ARGENTINA: RAINS INUNDATE EARLY COTTON CROP

Heavy rains of 100-247 millimeters (mm) drenched the newly planted cotton crop in northern Argentina during October 28 through November 1, 1990, and significant damage to recently planted cotton is expected. Up to 50 percent of the cotton crop was planted before this rain and was vulnerable to damage. Replanting is likely since it is still early in the cotton season. Precipitation in northern Argentina's cotton region has been above normal for the period of October 12 through November 8, 1990, which greatly improved soil moisture, as precipitation from June through September 1990 was below normal.

### SOUTH AFRICA: RAINS SOMEWHAT BENEFICIAL

Beneficial rain in the amount of 10-45 mm fell over South Africa's central and eastern Maize Triangle during the week of October 28 through November 3, 1990. This rain was well-timed and will greatly improve planting conditions. Corn planting should generally be in full progress by mid-November. The western half of the Maize Triangle remains too dry for planting and emergence of corn. Early October was mostly dry across South Africa and temperatures have averaged above normal. The winter wheat crop had been hurt during its reproductive stage by the dry stressful weather during September and October.

### UNITED STATES: TIMELY PRECIPITATION BENEFITS WINTER WHEAT

The 1991 U.S. winter wheat crop was planted and is emerging under mostly favorable weather conditions. Clear, dry weather favored planting progress in early October across the major winter wheat producing states. Dry soils were of concern in mid-October in Kansas and Oklahoma. However, widespread precipitation in late October and early November favored emergence. Winter wheat planting was 91 percent complete with 79 percent of the crop emerged according to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service report of November 4, 1990. Planting and emergence progress both are 1 percent above the 5-year average for that date.



## PRODUCTION BRIEFS

### BRAZIL: COFFEE CROP FORECAST REVISED DOWNWARD

Brazil's 1990/91 coffee harvest is now estimated at 31 million 60-kilogram bags, down 2 million from the June 1990 forecast and 6 million less than the first forecast, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. The revised 1990/91 estimate is 5 million bags higher than in 1989/90. The 2-million-bag reduction since June is based on a survey of coffee dehusking yields. The crop is all harvested and nearly all dehusked with average dehusking yields reported below normal.

### JAPAN: TANGERINE PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO FALL

Japanese 1990/91 tangerine production is projected at 2.05 million tons, down about 14 percent from last year's crop. The decline is attributed to both a reduction in area harvested and a reduced fruit set per tree on mikans--the major tangerine type. This is an "off year" in the alternate-year bearing cycle for mikans.

### MEXICO: CITRUS RECOVERS FROM FREEZE

Mexican citrus trees seem to have recovered from last year's winter freeze. Total citrus production for 1990/91 is estimated at 3.43 million tons, about 8 percent above last year. Production of oranges, the main citrus type and the crop most damaged by the freeze, is estimated up 9 percent to 2.40 million tons. Tangerine production is estimated up 17 percent to 0.20 million tons; grapefruit output is estimated at 0.12 million tons, up 18 percent; and lime production is expected to increase slightly to 0.71 million tons.

### SPAIN: 1990/91 CITRUS CROP NEW RECORD

Spain's 1990/91 crop is estimated at a record 4.62 million tons, 11 percent above the revised estimate of 4.18 million for last year's crop, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Madrid. The crop is reported to be of good quality, but the fruit are small. Orange production of 2.48 million tons is a new record compared to 2.37 million last year. About 95 percent of these oranges are for fresh consumption rather than processing. Tangerine production is estimated at 1.49 million tons, also a new record, compared to 1.08 million last year. Lemon production is estimated at 0.63 million tons, down from 0.69 million last year. The drop in lemon production is due to excessive rain last year during the blossoming period. The report notes that a shortage of citrus pickers is likely to limit production expansion plans and magnify problems at harvest if weather is unfavorable.

### TURKEY: CITRUS PRODUCTION PROJECTED UP

Turkey's 1990/91 citrus production is projected at 1.39 million tons, up 22 percent from the drought and frost damaged 1989/90 crop. The new crop is just slightly above the 1988/89 harvest. Orange production is projected up 15 percent to 0.75 million tons; tangerine production is estimated up 20 percent to 0.30 million tons; and lemon production is projected up 50 percent to 0.30 million tons. The number of bearing trees for all types is expanding and future production growth can be expected.

#### CHINA: LARGE AREA INCREASE FOR 1991 WINTER CROPS

According to a recent survey by China's State Statistical Bureau, farmers plan to sow more winter wheat this year (for 1991 harvest) in response to abundant rainfall during the autumn planting season. Also, farmers in Guizhou, Guangxi, Shandong, and Sichuan are planning to increase sown area to make up for crop losses this past summer. Total winter grain area is expected to increase by 400,000 hectares over last year. The survey also showed that up to 260,000 additional hectares of rapeseed will be planted in southern China on land that is currently idle during the winter, and the area planted to green manure crops will increase as well. However, in some parts of the country a shortage of chemical fertilizer and funds to purchase other inputs may limit the increase in planted area.

#### CHINA: STATE GRAIN PRICES TO RISE

The Chinese government plans to raise the price of subsidized grain it sells to consumers for the first time in 41 years because of the huge burden subsidies place on the state budget. Prices for wheat, rice, corn, barley, potatoes, and some beans will be raised, although no decision has been made on exactly when or how much. Grain is a very sensitive matter to the Chinese people, who remember the starvation that occurred following crop failures in the 1960's. The government believes it must raise prices slowly to avoid sending the people into the same kind of panic buying that led to rampant inflation in 1988. However, it feels this is an appropriate time because the inflation rate is low and consumers have become more educated about the economic reasons behind the need for a price rise.

#### ARGENTINA: WHEAT EXPORT TAX REDUCED

In Argentina, export taxes on wheat and wheat products were reduced to zero, down from 15 percent, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Buenos Aires. The reduction by the Economic Ministry is seen as one of the few measures within the government's control to improve the bleak price outlook for the new 1990/91 wheat crop. The reduction should provide some cash flow relief for farmers who finance summer plantings with wheat receipts. In addition, it may divert some grain away from being used as livestock feed and into the export market. The elimination of the wheat tax is occurring under almost crisis conditions as low international prices and the over-valued austral have darkened the prospects for the rural economy.

#### THAILAND: CORN PRODUCTION DECLINES

Recent information gathered by the U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok indicated that delayed harvesting of the first-crop corn and unattractive prices caused a larger-than-expected reduction in the second-crop corn area. The second-crop harvest (August-October) was also affected by flooding from Tropical Storm Ira and Typhoon Ed which struck Thailand in early October. As a result, estimated 1990/91 total corn production was lowered.



#### THAILAND: RICE CROP SUFFERS LOSSES

The 1990/91 rice production estimate was lowered 0.3 million tons to 12.9 million tons (milled basis), based on field surveys conducted in early November by the U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok. Heavy rains in the southeastern portion of the Central region have caused significant damage to the rice crop. However, rice production in the Northeast region is estimated to be above last year's level, thus partially offsetting the expected Central region losses from rain and insects.

#### EAST GERMANY: RAPESEED AREA INCREASING

Area planted to winter rapeseed in 1990 within the five German states that comprised the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) could increase significantly from the 150,000 hectares planted in 1989. While analysts agree that an area increase is expected, the range of area estimates is substantial. Most sources estimate an increase ranging from 35 to 50 percent, resulting in a planted area in excess of 200,000 hectares. The former Institute for Rapeseed Research is advising farmers that rapeseed is a viable economic alternative to some of the traditional crops, such as potatoes. This is true in the northern state of Mecklenburg/Vorpommern, made up of the former regions of Neubrandenburg, Rostock, and Schwerin. Rapeseed area in these regions has climbed to 88,000 hectares, over half of the area planted to rapeseed in the former GDR. The former Institute is also advocating rapeseed as a source of energy, specifically fuel for automobiles. Rapeseed is an attractive alternative crop for the farmers of the five new German states. The 5-year average yield in the former GDR is 2.7 tons per hectare, about 13 percent below the average yield in the western states of Germany (3.1 tons per hectare). Rapeseed prices received by farmers in the east are roughly equal to those in the western states, while producer prices for grain from the east are discounted 4-5 percent.

#### COTE D'IVOIRE: FORESTRY SITUATION

The forest products sector in the Cote d'Ivoire ranks third in economic importance after cocoa and coffee. The outlook for the industry has brightened in recent years due to Government policies that have bolstered the economic viability of the domestic processing industry. However, some problems remain. Government reforestation efforts have been severely hampered by budgetary constraints. SODEFOR, the Government agency responsible for forest management, reforested only 5,350 hectares of the 10,000 hectares designated for replanting during 1989, and preliminary assessments indicate that only 5,400 hectares will be reforested during 1990--9,250 hectares short of the Government target for the past two years. Additionally, depletion of the remaining forest stands continues at a rate of approximately 300,000 hectares each year due to heavy demand in rural areas for cropland, charcoal, and fuelwood. Logging firms are reportedly cutting more trees per hectare, but the over-exploited state of most natural stands, and the difficulties encountered in the harvesting of mixed stands, are keeping yields dismally low at about 0.5 cubic meters per hectare.

Despite these management setbacks, production of tropical hardwood logs is expected to expand for the second consecutive year. Although most of the logs will be diverted to fill the Government's increased log allocation for the local processing sector, some logs will be exported under quota. For the past year, proceeds generated by the sale of export quotas have been channeled into a "guarantee fund" to be used by the processing industry as collateral when obtaining commercial loans for the purchase of new machinery and equipment. The Government intends to totally phase-out log exports when local mills have been rehabilitated to the point that the current processing capacity of 2.3 million cubic meters(CUM) expands to 3 million CUM. Some mill expansion has already occurred as evidenced by the increases forecast during 1990 for tropical hardwood lumber, veneer, and plywood. However, the processing industry as a whole still faces several problems: high operating costs; shortages of spare parts; obsolete equipment; high payroll expenses for expatriate employees due to lack of local workers with wood technology expertise; and insufficient credit to fund renovations and/or expansion.

COTE D'IVOIRE: FORESTRY PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>1/</u>
Tropical Hardwood Logs	2,973	2,588	2,543	2,567	2,670
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	745	759	784	747	815
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	155	164	179	197	215
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	42	45	53	44	55
Total	3,915	3,556	3,559	3,555	3,755

1/ Preliminary.

SOUTH AFRICA: FORESTRY SITUATION

The forestry sector in South Africa is in a state of expansion. Despite fluctuations in the domestic economic climate, the annual timber cut has increased steadily since 1984. Production of softwood logs and lumber has exhibited the same upward trend. The industry's level of technology is very high. Favorable year-round weather including long, sunny days and plentiful rainfall, promotes yields and production levels that compare favorably to commercial forestry operations throughout the world.

SOUTH AFRICA: FORESTRY PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>1/</u>
Harvest	15,113	16,972	17,669	18,536	19,000
Softwood Logs	3,400	3,572	3,942	4,353	4,650
Temperate Hardwood Logs	589	550	526	535	550
Softwood Lumber	1,413	1,485	1,614	1,793	1,900
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	244	232	242	220	230

1/ Preliminary.



## CHILE: FORESTRY SITUATION

Forestry continues to be one of the fastest growing sectors within the Chilean economy. Its rapid expansion stems from Chile's natural endowment with plentiful native forest reserves, and its sound economic programs and policies with respect to forestry. Most of the industry's initial expansion can be attributed to the rapid growth rate of the radiata pine species. In Chile, radiata pine matures in 24 years, one-half to one-third the time required for the same species in Europe and North America. Trimmings and prunings are available for use after 15 years. Radiata pine stands constitute about 86 percent of the nearly 1.4 million hectares of managed tree plantations. Eucalyptus plantations contribute another 6 percent. Eucalyptus is the second most important tree species in Chile, and has great potential because it can be harvested after only 10 to 12 years. Plantings have expanded rapidly since 1987 when Decree Law 701 was amended to allow investors to finance plantings of species other than, but complementary to, radiata pine. As of January 1990, a total of 82,000 hectares of eucalyptus had been planted.

Prospects for additional long-term growth rest with proper utilization of Chile's 7.6 million hectares of unmanaged, native forest stands that are currently over-mature, partially inaccessible, and under-exploited. The biggest drain on Chile's native stands is massive cutting for fuelwood. Commercial exploitation efforts are more structured, consisting of restricted clear-cutting operations. To date, all wood felled in this manner has been processed into chips. Because the chipping industry relies heavily on raw material from the native forests to achieve record production levels, it recognizes the importance of properly administering the native stands. As an adjunct to Government efforts, the industry recently implemented a new policy whereby U.S.\$1.00 per ton of exported wood chips will be diverted to a management fund to assist in the responsible exploitation of Chile's native stands. The chipping industry is not the only sector to record impressive gains. Preliminary forecasts for 1990 indicate that production of roundwood, softwood lumber, temperate hardwood plywood, hardboard, medium density fiberboard, and particleboard will be at record levels.

## CHILE: FORESTRY PRODUCTION (1,000 Cubic Meters)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 1/
Harvest	11,124	13,320	14,380	15,700	17,000
Wood Chips 2/	705	786	1,290	2,220	2,930
Softwood Logs	4,904	6,097	7,300	6,300	6,500
Softwood Lumber	1,747	2,310	2,380	2,320	2,380
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	25	29	33	37	48
Temperate Hardwood Veneer	13	5	5	6	6
Hardboard	44	45	46	52	52
Medium Density Fiberboard	0	0	2	17	30
Particleboard	146	172	175	190	200

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Wood Chips reported in 1,000 metric tons.

### VENEZUELA: FORESTRY SITUATION

Venezuela's depressed economy has caused widespread stagnation in its forestry industry. High interest rates have brought construction to a halt. Rampant inflation has compelled consumers to cut back on purchases of furniture and other non-essential goods. Weak demand has permeated all sectors of the domestic wood industry forcing loggers, sawmillers, and plywood manufacturers to curtail production. Compared to last year, tropical hardwood log and lumber production is forecast to decline by 25 percent--a reflection of nearly nonexistent demand and higher input costs. The softwood sector is expected to fare somewhat better. Not only is there an additional market outlet for softwoods--the paper and pulp industry--but, price concerns are forcing the construction industry to increasingly substitute softwood lumber for the more expensive tropical hardwoods.

### VENEZUELA: FORESTRY PRODUCTION (1,000 Cubic Meters)

VENEZUELA:	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 1/
Roundwood	464	580	976	639	510
Softwood Logs	301	330	260	194	175
Tropical Hardwood Logs	163	250	716	444	335
Softwood Lumber	112	125	156	122	110
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	59	75	325	213	160
Softwood Plywood	20	33	33	21	18
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	28	19	20	12	10

1/ Preliminary.

### BRAZIL: FORESTRY SITUATION

The contraction in Brazil's forestry sector thus far this year reflects two significant occurrences. The most critical is the continuing slump in economic activity resulting from unfavorable exchange rates, low producer prices, poor consumer demand for goods, and stagnation in the construction and furniture industries. Secondly, the Government is under increasing pressure from domestic and international concerns to control deforestation and uncontrolled burnings in the Amazon region. The Government's recommitment to preservation of the native forests has begun to slow fellings of hardwoods. Tropical log production for 1990 is expected to drop 3 percent to the 1987 level of 34 million cubic meters (CUM). Reductions are also forecast for tropical hardwood lumber, veneer and particularly plywood, the sector most dependent on demand from the construction industry.

Although softwood log production continues to increase, for the past decade the Government has come under increasing pressure to limit deforestation of parana pine (Araucaria), the most widely used softwood in southern Brazil. Brazil's leading consumers of softwood, the log and lumber industries, have protected their source of supply by successfully establishing plantations of pinus pine. The percentage of pinus pine has increased from 3 percent of total softwood production in 1980 to an estimated 75 percent in 1990. Current projections indicate that, by the year 2000, all softwood logs and lumber will be of the pinus species.



Production of hardboard and particleboard is expected to decline 10 and 15 percent, respectively, from a year ago due to stagnation in the furniture industry. Installed industrial capacity for particleboard production is currently 830,000 CUM. The sector is expected to operate at only 67 percent of capacity during 1990. Since hardboard manufacturers rely heavily upon supplies from managed eucalyptus plantations, efficiency levels are expected to be nearer 74 percent of total capacity.

BRAZIL: FORESTRY PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

BRAZIL:	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 1/
Softwood Logs	16,500	16,000	16,200	16,500	17,000
Tropical Hardwood Logs	34,500	34,000	34,500	35,000	34,000
Poles,Piles,Posts,Pitprops	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	6,000
Softwood Lumber	2,100	1,900	2,100	3,000	3,000
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	8,000	8,200	8,300	9,500	9,000
Railroad Ties/Sleepers	110	110	120	130	120
Softwood Veneer	N/A	N/A	N/A	45	35
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	220	230	250	255	240
Softwood Plywood	450	400	280	310	244
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	1,050	1,200	1,270	1,240	976
Hardboard	620	610	610	525	475
Particleboard	900	900	900	660	560

1/ Preliminary.

MEXICO: FORESTRY SITUATION

Mexico's production of wood products has been trending downward for the past several years despite improvements in the overall economic climate and increasing demand from the leading end-users, the construction and furniture industries. The problems plaguing Mexico's forestry sector are primarily structural--poor forest management, minimal commercial reforestation efforts, lack of infrastructure, inadequate transportation, outdated equipment, rising input costs, insufficient storage facilities, and antiquated land tenure regulations that hamper capitalized joint venture operations. The cumbersome land tenure laws are the most significant hindrance to long-term growth. Mexico's production of roundwood and wood products is expected to continue to stagnate as long as timber harvesting is restricted to smallholders and communal farms lacking sufficient capital, resources, and technical expertise to profit from timber production. Many owners of forestry land circumvent the regulations and contract with private companies or middlemen to clear cut their forest stands. Since most owners lack the capital to reforest, the land is shifted into agricultural and/or livestock activities and lost to the forestry sector forever.

MEXICO: FORESTRY SITUATION  
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1/</u>
Roundwood	8,958	9,791	9,314	8,888	8,600	
Softwood Logs	7,614	8,306	7,859	7,649	7,430	
Temperate Hardwood Logs	358	387	459	430	420	
Tropical Hardwood Logs	813	948	832	653	600	
Poles/Piles/Posts/Pitprops	173	150	164	156	150	
Softwood Lumber	2,368	2,550	2,505	2,600	2,525	
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	70	77	80	83	80	
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	110	92	110	86	85	
Railroad Ties/Sleepers	206	349	225	134	120	
Softwood Plywood/Veneer	218	229	183	148	130	
Hardwood Plywood/Veneer	55	57	46	36	32	
Hardboard	54	63	25	20	20	
Medium Density Fiberboard	25	28	26	25	30	
Particleboard	403	423	436	414	410	

1/ Preliminary.



## FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

### WORLD DAIRY PRODUCTION

World cow milk production for 1990 is forecast at 441 million tons, up more than 1 percent, following similar growth in 1989. A return to a growth of less than 1 percent is forecast for 1991, in response to current lower international prices for dairy products. In both 1990 and 1991, the United States, Brazil, and India are forecast to show the largest quantitative increases in milk production. Aggregate output of butter in 1990 is forecast at 6.83 million tons, 2 percent above 1989, which in turn was 2 percent above 1988. A small decline is forecast for 1991. Output of cheese is forecast at 11 million tons in 1990, 2 percent above 1989. A slower rate of growth is forecast for 1991. Nonfat dry milk output is forecast to total 3.48 million tons in 1990, more than 5 percent above 1989. The EC accounts for well over half the 1990 growth in the world total. World production in 1991 is expected to decline about 2 percent. Casein output is forecast at 224,000 tons in 1990 and 219,000 tons in 1991 continuing a decline that started in 1988.

Despite the fall of international prices, U.S. milk production for 1990 is forecast up 3 percent, reaching 67.3 million tons, a new record. Continued growth is forecast for 1991. The number of cows milked is essentially unchanged in 1990 but is forecast to decline slightly in 1991. Sharply higher milk prices combined with good forage supplies and favorably priced feed are providing the stimulus for the expansion. In Canada, a 3-percent cut in the quota for processing milk deliveries is the main cause of the forecast decline in milk production and cow numbers. Mexico's 1990 milk output is now forecast at 9.3 million tons, 4 percent above 1989. A major policy change in late January 1990 ensures that producers will receive higher prices. Continued imports of dairy cattle, mostly from the United States, have facilitated a further increase in the milk cow herd.

Cow milk production in Brazil is forecast to expand 6 percent in 1990 as monthly adjustments in official prices are helping producers keep up with inflation. Many producers now expect that after 45 years of Government control, prices will soon be entirely decontrolled. Argentina's 1990 milk output, forecast at 6.5 million tons, is down 3 percent reflecting the low milk prices that characterized 1989, continued increases in production cost, and weather problems early in the year. Some recovery is forecast for 1991. Favorable milk prices in Chile are forecast to stimulate further production increases in 1990 and 1991. Venezuela's 1990 milk production is forecast to decline again as producers continue adjusting to sharply higher feed costs arising from the removal of foreign exchange subsidies that helped keep feed prices low.

Forecast milk production in 1990 and 1991 in the EC is essentially unchanged from the last 2 years. Adjustments in the way the quota system is administered allowed a 1-percent increase in the quota for 1990/91 for most countries. Within the EC, French milk production is forecast at 26.4 million tons, 1 percent above last year roughly approximating the quota increase. Another increase, though smaller, is forecast for 1991. Milk output in Germany (excluding the former East Germany) is forecast at 23.6 million tons, nearly 3 percent below 1989 and a further decline is likely in 1991. In contrast to other countries, the German Government is buying back quota rights (reducing

farm quotas) because it overallocated them in earlier years. Milk output in Italy is forecast to increase about 1 percent in both 1990 and 1991. Italy's 1990/91 (April/March) quota has been cut about 1 percent but producers have not started to adjust downward. Following a year of good prices and with an upward adjustment in the quota, Ireland's milk output is forecast to increase nearly 2 percent in 1990. Despite an enlarged quotas, milk output in the Netherlands is forecast down in 1990 due to lower producer returns. Mid-summer prices for processing milk in the Netherlands were reported to be 14 percent below the comparable months of 1989. Milk production in the United Kingdom is forecast to increase about 1 percent in 1990 in response to the quota increase. Greater concentrate feeding in the United Kingdom offset most of the impact of the summer drought.

Milk production in Eastern Europe in 1990 is expected to fall slightly due largely to events in Poland and former East Germany, where moves toward a system of market pricing are putting pressure on the industry. Poland has many very small producers (less than 5 cows), and with that size of operation, it is hard to show a profit. In the former East Germany, competition from West German produced products has forced a significant proportion of the processing industry to close, cutting markets for milk producers. In contrast, improved milk prices and better feed supplies have stimulated output in Romania. In the Soviet Union, milk output for 1990 is forecast at 109 million tons, 0.5 percent above 1989. Another small increase is forecast for 1991. Improved management and genetics, and good grain supplies are expected to offset other economic difficulties faced by producers.

Another decline in the cost of production in Japan is expected to lead to a small increase in 1990 milk production. Improved forage supplies due to good monsoon have aided India's output of milk in 1990 following a favorable 1989 season.

Australia's 1990 milk production totaled 6.4 million tons, down slightly from 1989. Victoria, the major dairy province, experienced dryness during late spring and early summer. Growth of about one percent is forecast for 1991 as dairy sector profitability has improved in recent years. New Zealand's 1990 (June 1989-May 1990) production was up following 1989's problems with both a wet spring and localized droughts later in the year. Prices received by farmers were good in 1989/90 with initial payments (guaranteed prices) of \$NZ5.80 per kilogram of butterfat. In addition, many processors paid a bonus on top of that. However, the Dairy Board was not able to sell all its 1989/90 production and surplus stocks developed. For the 1990/91 season, the initial payment was set at \$NZ4.00 per kilogram and that has since been lowered to \$NZ3.60. Despite the sharp decline in prices, milk production is forecast to increase again in 1991 because 1989's milk prices and an optimistic market for calves led to an expansion in the dairy herd.

World butter production is forecast to total 6.8 million tons in 1990, 2 percent above the 1989 level. Production in 1991 is forecast to remain near the 1990 level and may even drop slightly. Butter production in the United States is expected to decline about 2 percent in each of 1990 and 1991 as increased cheese production absorbs most of the milk production increase. After 3 years of sharp production declines due to reduced milk supplies, EC output of butter in 1989 increased about one percent. Production is forecast to increase again in 1990, but a decline is expected for 1991. Major changes



include Germany with declines forecast for both 1990 and 1991, as milk output is reduced and cheese production continues to rise. Expanded milk production and the reopening of intervention buying of butter is resulting in a sharp increase in Ireland's 1990 butter output but producers there feel quotas and intervention buying will be more restrictive in 1991. In Spain, increased imports of fluid milk have led to increased use of Spanish milk for butter production. New Zealand's output of butter was 276,000 tons in 1990, representing full recovery from the downturn of 1989. Surplus stocks are forecast to keep output in 1991 at the same level despite increased milk production.

World cheese output for 1990 is forecast at 11.0 million tons, 2 percent above 1989. Forecasts for 1991 indicate that the global growth rate may be somewhat slower than in 1990. In both years, the United States and the EC provided most of the increment to the global increase with part of that offset by declines in Eastern Europe. For 1990, U.S. cheese production is up about 8 percent and is forecast to increase another 5 percent next year as milk output increases. Output in the EC, continuing to climb steadily, is forecast at 4.64 million tons in 1990 and 4.70 million in 1991. Cheese output in New Zealand was down in 1990 as marketing problems caused processors to favor butter. Cheese markets are expected to be relatively more favorable in 1991.

Global output of nonfat dry milk (NDM) in 1990 is up about 5 percent despite a near 6-percent decline in U.S. output. EC production is forecast to increase about 8 percent due mainly to increases in France and Ireland where loss of subsidies for casein production increased the availability of skim milk for NDM output. In Spain, butter production is up sharply and output of NDM is rising accordingly. Global output of NDM in 1991 is forecast to decline about 2 percent as rising stocks are forecast to force production adjustments in various countries.

Casein production at the global level is forecast at 224,000 tons in 1990, down 5 percent from 1989. A 2-percent decline is forecast for 1991. EC production is forecast to decline nearly 20 percent in 1990 as producers react to the cut in the production subsidy. Casein output in New Zealand increased in 1990 reflecting the sharp increase in milk supplies and poor market prospects for other dairy products.

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TABLE 9

MILK COW NUMBERS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(In 1,000 head)

COUNTRY/REGION	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/	1990 2/	1991 2/
Canada	1,547	1,481	1,467	1,449	1,429	1,400
Mexico	5,890	6,300	6,200	6,300	6,410	6,450
United States	10,773	10,327	10,262	10,127	10,140	10,090
NORTH AMERICA	18,210	18,108	17,929	17,876	17,979	17,940
Argentina	2,450	2,400	2,360	2,150	2,100	2,130
Brazil	14,500	14,700	14,700	14,650	14,800	15,000
Chile	670	600	630	640	645	650
Peru	695	700	703	685	620	635
Venezuela	1,230	1,298	1,300	1,210	1,170	1,140
SOUTH AMERICA	19,545	19,698	19,693	19,335	19,335	19,555
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,012	984	954	930	910	890
Denmark	864	811	774	770	755	745
France	6,506	6,359	5,841	5,574	5,489	5,450
Germany, FR	5,437	5,277	5,059	4,950	4,800	4,700
Greece	219	233	232	226	230	233
Ireland	1,528	1,490	1,444	1,387	1,400	1,380
Italy	3,021	3,021	3,020	2,973	2,931	2,850
Netherlands	2,247	2,043	1,946	1,888	1,850	1,825
Portugal	380	388	402	414	389	400
Spain	1,920	1,890	1,882	1,880	1,834	1,800
United Kingdom	3,293	3,311	3,166	3,142	3,224	3,200
EC-12	26,427	25,807	24,720	24,134	23,812	23,473
Austria	989	976	891	887	883	879
Finland	603	580	535	509	493	445
Norway	374	357	346	343	340	340
Sweden	600	576	565	560	556	524
Switzerland	806	790	786	795	785	782
OTHER WEST EUROPE	3,372	3,279	3,123	3,094	3,057	2,970
Czechoslovakia	1,817	1,791	1,788	1,785	1,780	1,780
Germany, DR	2,064	2,045	2,012	2,010	2,001	1,600
Hungary	591	585	578	580	570	525
Poland	5,207	4,937	4,806	4,994	4,900	4,700
Romania	2,119	2,111	2,075	2,030	1,990	2,040
Yugoslavia	2,600	2,610	2,585	2,530	2,505	2,540
EAST EUROPE	14,398	14,079	13,844	13,929	13,746	13,185
USSR	42,900	42,400	42,000	41,809	41,734	41,600
SOUTH AFRICA	1,775	1,985	1,814	1,870	1,722	1,780
India	28,400	28,500	28,500	29,000	30,000	30,000
China	1,460	1,846	2,164	2,222	2,260	2,700
Japan	1,099	1,052	1,046	1,066	1,080	1,070
ASIA	30,959	31,398	31,710	32,288	33,340	33,770
Australia 3/	1,770	1,707	1,697	1,683	1,637	1,604
New Zealand 4/	2,221	2,252	2,280	2,236	2,269	2,300
OCEANIA	3,991	3,959	3,977	3,919	3,906	3,904
WORLD	161,577	160,713	158,810	158,254	158,631	158,177

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Year beginning July 1.  
4/ Year beginning June 1.

November 1990

Production Estimates &amp; Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 10  
COW MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(In 1,000 metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/	1990 2/	1991 2/
Canada	7,925	7,986	8,229	7,980	7,900	7,800
Mexico	8,000	8,971	8,830	8,970	9,330	9,900
United States	65,037	64,732	65,840	65,432	67,250	68,100
NORTH AMERICA	80,962	81,689	82,899	82,382	84,480	85,800
Argentina	6,296	6,582	6,168	6,725	6,500	6,650
Brazil	11,600	13,300	13,200	13,400	14,200	15,000
Chile	1,130	1,133	1,154	1,270	1,420	1,560
Peru	652	655	668	652	565	620
Venezuela	1,591	1,641	1,796	1,688	1,480	1,430
SOUTH AMERICA	21,269	23,311	22,986	23,735	24,165	25,260
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,213	4,074	3,915	3,917	3,810	3,820
Denmark	5,111	4,860	4,739	4,747	4,730	4,730
France	28,074	27,146	26,000	26,150	26,400	26,600
Germany, FR	26,350	24,436	23,974	24,242	23,600	23,500
Greece	643	628	652	675	640	670
Ireland	5,816	5,751	5,573	5,447	5,534	5,365
Italy	10,278	10,300	10,671	10,828	10,900	10,900
Netherlands	12,695	11,672	11,406	11,321	11,150	11,215
Portugal	1,200	1,253	1,346	1,420	1,480	1,500
Spain	5,971	5,941	5,950	6,000	6,100	6,000
United Kingdom	16,218	15,360	14,880	14,600	14,800	14,850
EC-12	116,569	111,421	109,106	109,347	109,144	109,150
Austria	3,739	3,687	3,320	3,318	3,320	3,319
Finland	3,071	2,938	2,721	2,729	2,749	2,482
Norway	1,952	1,961	1,908	1,903	1,900	1,900
Sweden	3,533	3,477	3,445	3,420	3,460	3,300
Switzerland	3,845	3,768	3,768	3,889	3,880	3,820
OTHER WEST EUROPE	16,140	15,831	15,162	15,259	15,309	14,821
Czechoslovakia	7,015	6,921	6,963	7,100	7,100	7,100
Germany, DR	7,914	8,188	8,080	8,190	7,840	7,000
Hungary	2,732	2,770	2,788	2,840	2,800	2,680
Poland	15,747	15,467	15,450	16,371	16,170	15,500
Romania	4,239	4,275	4,300	4,150	4,500	4,600
Yugoslavia	4,661	4,736	4,629	4,599	4,510	4,560
EAST EUROPE	42,308	42,357	42,210	43,250	42,920	41,440
USSR	102,173	103,400	106,800	108,529	109,000	109,200
SOUTH AFRICA	2,200	2,410	2,450	2,557	2,641	2,725
India	19,500	21,200	22,000	24,000	26,700	27,800
China	2,860	3,301	3,660	3,813	4,300	4,600
Japan	7,457	7,335	7,607	8,059	8,100	8,070
ASIA	29,817	31,836	33,267	35,872	39,100	40,470
Australia 3/	6,205	6,367	6,297	6,465	6,435	6,490
New Zealand 4/	8,226	7,245	7,936	7,406	7,779	8,037
OCEANIA	14,431	13,612	14,233	13,871	14,214	14,527
WORLD	425,869	425,867	429,113	434,802	440,973	443,393

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Year beginning July 1.  
4/ Year beginning June 1.

TABLE 11  
BUTTER PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(In 1,000 metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/	1990 2/	1991 2/
Canada	109	95	105	99	97	95
Mexico	21	26	32	33	34	34
United States	545	501	547	577	565	550
NORTH AMERICA	675	622	684	709	696	679
Argentina	32	34	35	45	40	45
Brazil	65	65	65	65	75	80
Venezuela	5	5	4	2	3	3
SOUTH AMERICA	102	104	104	112	118	128
Belgium-Luxembourg	108	94	81	89	91	94
Denmark	112	96	94	92	94	90
France	633	569	521	518	520	520
Germany, FR	567	464	390	398	381	360
Greece	6	5	5	6	6	7
Ireland	160	150	139	142	151	143
Italy	70	70	71	74	74	74
Netherlands	377	234	214	213	205	200
Portugal	9	8	10	12	13	14
Spain	29	29	27	30	45	40
United Kingdom	222	174	140	130	142	150
EC-12	2,293	1,893	1,692	1,704	1,722	1,692
Austria	46	41	42	41	40	40
Finland	72	68	61	63	64	54
Norway	25	25	23	22	21	21
Sweden	66	64	61	70	77	70
Switzerland	37	34	35	39	38	35
OTHER WEST EUROPE	246	232	222	235	240	220
Czechoslovakia	156	149	148	155	155	155
Germany, DR	320	322	310	313	286	250
Hungary	33	33	35	38	38	36
Poland	289	290	293	325	335	330
Romania	52	42	40	46	42	43
Yugoslavia	9	8	8	9	8	7
EAST EUROPE	859	844	834	886	864	821
USSR	1,700	1,742	1,724	1,726	1,800	1,825
SOUTH AFRICA	15	11	15	16	20	19
India	720	750	850	880	910	940
Japan	88	69	68	78	77	79
ASIA	808	819	918	958	987	1,019
Australia 3/	105	104	98	101	106	107
New Zealand 4/	299	248	276	246	276	274
OCEANIA	404	352	374	347	382	381
WORLD	7,102	6,619	6,567	6,693	6,829	6,784

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Year beginning July 1.  
4/ Year beginning June 1.

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TABLE 12  
CHEESE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(In 1,000 metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/	1990 2/	1991 2/
Canada	226	246	252	247	242	235
Mexico	262	298	370	373	384	400
United States	2,363	2,424	2,527	2,546	2,750	2,890
NORTH AMERICA	2,851	2,968	3,149	3,166	3,376	3,525
Argentina	256	277	265	260	275	285
Brazil	185	195	200	220	200	210
Venezuela	83	82	96	94	82	78
SOUTH AMERICA	524	554	561	574	557	573
Belgium-Luxembourg	33	35	37	38	39	40
Denmark	252	271	258	275	302	310
France	1,320	1,342	1,378	1,485	1,530	1,550
Germany, FR	530	553	585	610	630	650
Greece	203	197	203	210	200	210
Ireland	63	65	75	74	72	73
Italy	694	704	737	760	765	760
Netherlands	534	552	559	568	595	615
Portugal	46	47	44	55	56	57
Spain	110	113	120	123	128	132
United Kingdom	256	263	299	280	325	300
EC-12	4,041	4,142	4,295	4,478	4,642	4,697
Austria	78	78	84	88	89	89
Finland	77	78	75	78	80	77
Norway	72	75	74	76	76	76
Sweden	106	107	115	109	109	110
Switzerland	131	128	134	137	139	135
OTHER WEST EUROPE	464	466	482	488	493	487
Czechoslovakia	134	142	146	149	149	149
Germany, DR	253	264	264	275	155	55
Hungary	50	52	54	54	60	58
Poland	114	123	133	130	123	130
Romania	84	86	84	82	87	95
Yugoslavia	45	48	54	51	46	48
EAST EUROPE	680	715	735	741	620	535
USSR	844	861	894	900	915	930
SOUTH AFRICA	39	44	43	48	48	47
JAPAN	24	25	26	27	27	27
Australia 3/	170	177	176	190	175	188
New Zealand 4/	127	113	128	128	122	125
OCEANIA	297	290	304	318	297	313
WORLD	9,764	10,065	10,489	10,740	10,975	11,134

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast 3/ Year beginning July 1.  
4/ Year beginning June 1.

November 1990 Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 13

## NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(In 1,000 metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/	1990 2/	1991 2/
Canada	109	110	110	93	91	87
Mexico	3	4	5	6	9	9
United States	582	480	444	397	375	390
NORTH AMERICA	694	594	559	496	475	486
Argentina	12	13	22	45	38	44
Brazil	30	30	40	50	60	70
Chile	4	4	4	4	4	4
Venezuela	8	12	4	2	2	2
SOUTH AMERICA	54	59	70	101	104	120
Belgium-Luxembourg	138	99	83	98	100	103
Denmark	31	18	7	13	36	19
France	712	603	490	492	530	550
Germany, FR	647	474	398	450	420	410
Ireland	156	129	100	140	188	160
Italy	2	0	1	0	0	0
Netherlands	172	98	87	83	70	60
Portugal	6	8	9	10	14	15
Spain	34	39	29	31	63	40
United Kingdom	267	193	136	133	145	150
EC-12	2,165	1,661	1,340	1,450	1,566	1,507
Austria	33	28	23	21	20	20
Finland	44	39	28	26	24	17
Sweden	48	46	36	48	55	43
Switzerland	29	23	36	33	32	32
OTHER WEST EUROPE	154	136	123	128	131	112
Germany, DR	50	52	48	50	50	40
Poland	161	156	159	174	197	185
Yugoslavia	8	6	10	10	9	9
EAST EUROPE	219	214	217	234	256	234
USSR	280	310	350	300	300	300
SOUTH AFRICA	17	12	19	20	23	24
India	79	54	80	90	95	100
Japan	184	153	159	178	177	180
ASIA	263	207	239	268	272	280
Australia 3/	124	128	120	119	140	139
New Zealand 4/	215	173	198	181	208	200
OCEANA	339	301	318	300	348	339
WORLD	4,185	3,494	3,235	3,297	3,475	3,402

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Year beginning July 1.

4/ Year beginning June 1.

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TABLE 14

CASEIN PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(In 1,000 metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/	1990 2/	1991 2/
Denmark	19	17	21	19	14	16
France	44	52	61	47	40	30
Germany, FR	20	25	25	21	15	20
Ireland	31	39	44	32	27	32
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	20	20	20	20	20	20
United Kingdom	2	1	0	1	1	1
EC-12	137	154	171	140	117	119
POLAND	25	22	24	33	40	35
Australia	7	8	9	7	5	5
New Zealand	75	62	66	56	62	60
OCEANIA	82	70	75	63	67	65
WORLD	244	246	270	236	224	219

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 1/ Preliminary.    2/ Forecast.    3/ Year beginning July 1.

4/ Year beginning July 1.

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## WORLD DRIED FRUIT PRODUCTION

Activity in the world dried fruit industry is currently centered in the Northern Hemisphere, where drying operations are winding down. Preliminary assessments indicate the pack of dried prunes in the major producing countries will total 176,080 tons, down 26 percent from last season, due to smaller pack estimates for the United States and Yugoslavia. The raisin/sultana pack in the major Northern Hemisphere producing countries is forecast at 568,070 tons, 5 percent below the 1989/90 volume despite a record pack in Turkey. Production forecasts for the 1990/91 packs in the Southern Hemisphere will be available shortly after their season commences in early 1991.

### PRUNES

The United States remains the world's largest commercial producer of dried prunes despite the significantly smaller pack forecast for this year. A short bloom, insufficient pollination and abnormally hot weather, are expected to have reduced the 1990/91 pack to a 4-year low of 136,080 tons, 34 percent less than the 1989/90 pack-out.

The 1990/91 dried prune pack in France is estimated at 33,000 tons, up 65 percent from last year's weather-damaged crop, and 7 percent greater than the 1985-89 average. Early-season prospects for a near-record pack were dampened by spring frosts and subsequent hot, dry summer weather. The unseasonable growing conditions appear to have had little impact on fruit sizes or quality, both of which are reported to be satisfactory. The EC's minimum grower price for the 1990/91 season increased 3 percent over the 1989/90 season to U.S.\$2,429 per ton. EC production aid for prune processors has been increased 17 percent over last season to U.S.\$954 per ton. Because of the sharp increase in the volume of the 1990/91 French crop and the sizable amount of the production aid to processors, total EC subsidies to the industry this season are expected to surpass the 1989/90 level of U.S.\$16 million by 94 percent.

Dried prune production in Yugoslavia is substantially below the 1989/90 volume. The 1990/91 estimate is currently 7,000 tons--the smallest pack since the 1976/77 season. The smaller production volume stems from a sharply reduced fresh plum crop, greater diversion of fresh plums for brandy production, and uncertainty about export prospects. Fruit size and quality--both below normal this season--were adversely affected by Yugoslavia's third consecutive summer drought. This factor, coupled with the overvalued Yugoslav dinar and trade problems with the Soviet Union, prevented processors from announcing purchase prices at the time of harvest. Reportedly, dried prunes are being purchased from growers without advance payment. Growers will be compensated after processors secure payment from foreign buyers. Payments to growers will depend on export prices and the current exchange rate value of the dinar.



## RAISINS/SULTANAS

The U.S. raisin pack is estimated at 335,570 tons, 8 percent below the 1989/90 level, due to a decline in bearing area and a reduction in the average number of bunches per vine. Sizes and quality are reportedly excellent.

Turkish sultana production for 1990/91 is estimated at a record 155,000 tons, 11 percent above the 1989/90 volume. Favorable growing conditions until harvest time resulted in an excellent fruit set and boosted the average yield 9 percent to 2.5 tons per hectare. A 3 percent expansion in vineyard area was another contributing factor. Most of the additional vines were planted in Manisa province, which accounts for approximately two-third's of Turkey's seedless grape acreage. A large percentage of the grapes harvested in this region initially was earmarked for export to the Middle East as table grapes. When the Gulf embargo closed this export outlet, growers were forced to dry their grapes in order to market them. Heavy rainfall that hit while the crop was laid for drying appears to be the one blight on an otherwise successful season. Quality deterioration is evident in at least one-third of the pack. Consequently, the bulk of the crop is reportedly No.8 and below, with the better quality Standard No.10's and above dark in color and in short supply.

Raisin production in Mexico is estimated at 10,500 tons, up 50 percent from a year ago. Seasonal growing conditions were generally favorable, but rainfall during the drying period reportedly cut production in Sonora by approximately 10 percent. Although the rains appear to have had no effect on the average yield at the national level--currently projected at 2.1 tons per hectare compared to 1.4 tons per hectare last season--about 10 percent of the total 1990/91 pack has been graded second quality. Despite the fact that growers now perceive raisin production as a profitable alternative to table grapes, further expansion in the industry appears unlikely given the high costs of financing new vineyards.

Greek sultana production is estimated at 67,000 tons, down from 83,560 tons a year ago. The major factors contributing to the decline include the ongoing phyloxera disease problem in Crete, a critical shortage of irrigation water as Greece struggles through its third consecutive year of drought, a smaller area harvested, and sharply higher prices for fertilizers and other inputs. The quality of the pack is poor and consists mainly of small-sized fruit of below average sugar content.

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TABLE 15

WORLD PRODUCTION OF DRIED PRUNES  
(Metric Tons)

	<u>1988/89</u>	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u> <u>1/</u>
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>			
France	41,494	19,949	33,000
Yugoslavia	12,873	12,148	7,000
United States	136,985	205,020	136,080
Total	191,352	237,117	176,080
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>			
Argentina <u>2/</u>	7,500	8,000	N/A
Australia <u>2/</u>	3,500	3,000	N/A
Chile <u>2/</u>	10,000	13,000	N/A
South Africa <u>3/</u>	2,901	3,326	N/A
Total	23,901	27,326	N/A
WORLD TOTAL	215,253	264,443	N/A

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimate as of May 1990.

3/ Revised November 1990.

TABLE 16

WORLD PRODUCTION OF RAISINS/SULTANAS  
(Metric Tons)

	<u>1988/89</u>	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u> <u>1/</u>
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>			
Greece	77,800	83,560	67,000
Mexico	11,000	7,000	10,500
Turkey	150,000	140,000	155,000
United States	315,860	366,670	335,570
Total	554,660	597,230	568,070
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>			
Argentina <u>2/</u>	7,000	8,000	N/A
Australia <u>3/</u>	60,000	60,669	N/A
Chile <u>2/</u>	24,500	26,000	N/A
South Africa <u>3/</u>	20,639	34,100	N/A
Total	112,139	128,769	N/A
WORLD TOTAL	666,799	725,999	N/A

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimate as of May 1990.

3/ Revised November 1990.

NOTE: U.S. data reported on packed weight basis. Data for Afghanistan and Iran not available.



## WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION

World peanut production in 1990/91 is estimated at 21.4 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last year. This will be the second consecutive decline from the record crop of 23.2 million tons set during 1988/89. Of the three top producers including India, China, and the United States--which account for 14.7 million tons or 68 percent of world output--peanut crops in both India and the United States are expected to be down significantly from 1989/90, by 5 percent and 13 percent, respectively. China's peanut crop is up 8 percent from last year, boosted by expanded area. For the majority of countries that produce peanuts, this year's peanut crop was not significantly different than last year. However, for some countries that depend on peanut and peanut product exports for foreign reserves, poor growing conditions due to dry weather or the lack of adequate irrigation reduced output. The accompanying tables of peanut production, area, and yield for 1974/75 through the November 1990/91 estimates illustrate the official USDA data base for countries worldwide.

### INDIA

India ranks first in the world in both cultivated area devoted to peanut and peanut production. The 1990/91 crop has declined significantly from the record level of 9.0 million tons in 1988/89, and is currently estimated at 7.3 million tons, from a harvested area of 7.9 million hectares. Peanuts are the key oilseed cultivated in India but experience wide fluctuation in annual production. Since 1980/81, Indian peanut output has increased 46 percent while harvested area has risen 16 percent. During 1990, the primary summer growing season was adversely affected by inadequate or untimely rains, causing abandonment of nearly 1.0 million hectares of peanut in Gujarat state alone. Elsewhere, monsoon rainfall was typically beneficial, and helped prevent additional large scale losses. Winter season peanuts are being sown at present and are typically irrigated. Slightly higher area and yield are forecast for this portion of the 1990/91 crop, owing to high market price incentives and favorable planting conditions.

### CHINA

China is the world's second-largest producer of peanuts after India. It only has about a third of India's peanut area, but yields, at 1.8 to 2.0 metric tons per hectare, are nearly twice as high. Peanut area in 1990 increased by an estimated 100,000 hectares to 3.1 million hectares and production is estimated at 5.8 million tons, up 8 percent from last year. The Chinese government took several steps to encourage peanut production in 1990. It raised the state procurement price by about 25 percent to make peanuts more profitable relative to grain. It also pushed for an increase in planted area and supported production through investments in agricultural inputs, technology, and management. Some losses may have occurred in Shandong due to flooding early in the summer, but most of China's peanut areas had favorable weather during the growing season and the conditions during the autumn harvest have been excellent this year.

Peanuts are grown widely throughout China, but production is concentrated in Shandong province, which alone accounts for more than 35 percent of the total crop. Peanuts are also a major crop in Henan and Hebei provinces on the North China Plain and Guangdong and Guangxi provinces in southern China. After rising steadily in the early 1980's, China's peanut area and production peaked in 1985/86 at 3.3 million hectares and 6.7 million tons. Despite a continuing strong demand for peanut products, peanut area fell after 1985 because of competition for scarce farmland from cotton, grain and other cash crops. Production in 1989/90 was 5.4 million tons, down 300,000 tons from the previous year and the lowest level since 1984 due to a serious drought in northern China.

#### INDONESIA

Indonesia is the world's fourth largest peanut producer, but only comprises 4 percent of the world's total output. With harvested area estimated at 620,000 hectares and adequate rainfall, 1990/91 production is pegged at a record 880,000 tons, up 3 percent over last year. Peanuts are grown mainly on the islands of Java (70 percent) and Sumatra (14 percent). There is no active Indonesian government program for peanuts as there is for other commodities such as rice and soybeans. The government's first priority in food production is aimed at maintaining rice self-sufficiency, with its second priority focused on the achievement of soybean self-sufficiency. The government allocates limited credit to the farmers, and they in turn prefer to use it for rice. Despite Indonesia's attempts to increase peanut production through research into improved varieties and input packages, production increases have been small year to year and is unlikely to change in the near future.

#### ARGENTINA

Prospects for Argentina's 1990/91 peanut crop are good. Production is forecast at 430,000 tons, an increase of 60,000 tons or 16 percent from last year. Adequate soil moisture and precipitation in Cordoba province, the main growing area for peanuts, and favorable returns from last year should lead to a slight area increase to 185,000 hectares or 3 percent. The last 10 years show little stability in Argentine peanut area, with the maximum area at 233,000 hectares in 1986/87 and the minimum area at 125,000 hectares in 1982/83. Production levels have not been stable either, but a slight upward trend is evident if the 1988/89 drought-reduced year is ignored. Area recovered strongly in 1989/90 after the drought, but 1990/91 area is still 4 percent below the pre-drought level of 192,000 hectares.

#### SENEGAL

Senegal is Africa's largest peanut producer. Peanut production during the 1990/91 season is forecast to fall to 0.6 million tons, down 14 percent from 0.7 million last year. Late and inadequate rainfall led to delayed planting and replanting in the northern and central peanut basin. The late development of the crop has resulted in poor pod development and reduced yield. Area planted to peanut has decreased 28 percent since 1980/81, as farmers in the northern growing region have opted to plant millet.



## THE GAMBIA

Peanut production in 1990/91 is estimated at 120,000 tons, unchanged from last year. The entire country of The Gambia is located within the Senegal peanut basin. Approximately 25 percent of the Gambian peanut crop is sold in Senegal, where support prices are significantly higher. While harvested area in 1990/91 is estimated up more than 5 percent from 1989/90, yield is expected to be 5 percent lower than last year due to inadequate precipitation during the growing season.

## SUDAN

Sudanese 1990/91 peanut production is estimated at 325,000 tons, down 19 percent from last year. Sudan's peanut crop is grown primarily in the traditional rainfed region, with additional production in the irrigated subsector. Yields were adversely effected by poor rainfall during the growing season in both producing regions. Since 1980/81, total peanut area has decreased 40 percent due to declining area in the traditional rainfed region. Peanuts grown in the irrigated schemes along the Blue, White, and Main Niles are grown for both export and local consumption.

## UNITED STATES

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) of the United States Department of Agriculture adjusted the 1990/91 U.S. peanut production estimate up 3 percent from last month's projection, to 1.6 million tons (3,454,950 pounds). While this year's crop is now projected to be 13 percent below last year's output, harvested area is expected to be 717,000 hectares (1,772,500 acres), up 8 percent from 1989 and the largest since 1951. NASS reports that prolonged dry weather throughout the season in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina), which will account for 56 percent of this year's crop, suffered an estimated 27 percent reduction in output from last year. Other important growing regions, such as the States of Virginia and North Carolina, and the Southwestern States of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas are expected to record 1990 yields above last year and output above that of 1989/90.

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Table 17. World Peanut Harvested Area (1,000 hectares)

Country Rank		1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
80/81	90/91																	
1	1	Iridia	7,063	7,222	7,043	7,029	7,433	7,165	6,801	7,429	7,215	7,539	7,168	7,120	6,982	6,844	8,430	7,900
2	2	China	1,827	1,877	1,841	1,687	1,768	2,075	2,339	2,472	2,416	2,201	2,421	3,318	3,253	3,022	2,914	3,050
3	3	Senegal	1,050	1,302	1,315	1,161	1,150	1,048	1,064	1,080	1,121	937	874	607	808	846	903	770
5	4	Nigeria	970	980	920	820	600	600	650	497	600	600	550	520	660	800	700	750
6	5	United States	596	609	616	614	611	615	566	602	517	556	618	594	621	626	659	717
8	6	Indonesia	475	414	507	506	473	506	508	461	480	523	510	515	516	550	608	620
4	7	Sudan	749	867	750	1,037	934	926	894	998	782	770	735	400	540	575	550	540
7	8	Burma	674	686	610	599	558	486	514	598	571	561	647	595	564	537	530	540
9	9	Zaire	432	443	453	457	460	465	480	496	510	524	524	524	524	530	530	530
10	10	Chameroon	202	382	336	341	387	358	363	311	315	300	300	320	320	320	320	320
18	11	Burkina	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	180	230	250	230	220
13	12	Zimbabwe	354	358	343	253	253	190	240	255	192	151	133	153	202	211	208	193
11	13	South Africa	227	159	174	214	213	328	289	238	227	238	230	221	207	153	185	190
21	14	Vietnam	74	95	95	100	91	108	119	130	141	170	180	190	195	195	195	190
15	15	Argentina	357	309	367	428	393	279	197	166	125	146	143	168	233	192	150	180
16	16	Mozambique	200	200	200	200	200	200	180	170	170	120	140	140	150	150	150	150
31	17	Ivory Coast	56	57	58	59	61	83	65	93	70	101	118	117	125	136	142	146
19	18	Guinea	31	32	31	31	31	125	127	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
22	19	Uganda	245	245	245	238	102	100	110	120	120	120	124	124	130	130	130	130
20	20	Central African Rep	105	114	113	103	110	122	122	129	100	116	116	125	125	135	130	130
25	21	Thailand	130	118	119	90	100	92	100	117	117	120	125	123	125	118	116	117
24	22	Chad	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	115	120	115	115
26	23	Mali	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	110	100	110
17	24	Niger	254	318	178	174	195	145	169	150	140	159	140	100	100	100	130	110
27	25	Tanzania	77	124	124	118	88	92	94	95	96	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
28	26	Gambia, The	105	99	108	105	106	97	83	93	123	110	110	110	80	95	95	95
23	27	Ghana	110	95	93	109	109	109	109	105	80	80	80	80	90	100	90	90
14	28	Brazil	345	370	229	253	286	320	235	235	210	150	190	161	142	102	89	90
35	29	Mexico	40	42	38	38	42	38	40	47	45	45	40	43	45	90	85	85
12	30	Malawi	239	239	250	250	250	250	250	250	260	146	145	136	176	150	130	80
30	31	Benin	99	99	99	73	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	80	80	85	85	80
38	32	Zambia	100	100	102	75	75	26	34	22	31	30	32	33	70	80	80	80
29	33	Guinea-Bissau	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	85	80	80
33	34	Pakistan	40	44	45	51	46	41	47	60	69	72	58	55	63	67	80	72
40	35	Burundi	13	20	20	20	19	28	30	30	30	30	30	30	40	55	55	55
36	36	Philippines	55	61	63	48	54	55	39	56	48	46	47	50	45	50	51	51
34	37	Togo	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
32	38	Taiwan	64	64	59	53	58	53	51	51	46	52	53	49	50	59	43	43
44	39	Paraguay	19	21	21	23	24	24	25	37	37	37	39	40	32	28	41	39
41	40	Morocco	17	16	11	19	28	26	28	32	36	23	25	24	21	21	34	35
37	41	Madagascar	40	49	47	38	40	37	36	32	32	32	33	33	34	31	34	34
45	42	Bangladesh	24	22	21	23	25	23	24	22	21	32	28	30	30	38	35	32
46	43	Turkey	18	18	23	22	22	25	19	25	24	24	23	21	22	32	30	30
43	44	Australia	24	27	31	30	37	32	27	33	36	32	30	29	37	32	22	18
49	45	Korea, Republic of	8	8	8	10	14	14	12	10	11	12	10	12	13	22	16	17
39	46	Japan	46	41	38	35	35	34	33	32	30	30	29	27	24	23	21	19
51	47	Venezuela	22	19	14	16	11	9	6	4	5	5	3	4	4	7	12	15
48	48	Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	7	14	15	14	14	14	14	14
47	49	Egypt	12	13	13	18	20	18	18	12	12	11	13	14	15	14	12	13
50	50	Syria	0	0	0	0	8	10	11	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	11	12
42	51	Dominican Republic	49	70	60	45	40	35	28	28	23	21	21	20	24	21	18	9
54	52	Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	2	4	3	4	4	5	7
52	53	Malaysia	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
53	54	Israel	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5
		Others 1/	4	4	4	4	15	19	20	19	19	15	18	14	15	10	9	10
Total		18,110	18,921	18,304	18,086	18,066	17,997	17,763	18,549	17,951	17,790	17,659	17,837	18,366	18,224	19,737	19,455	19,230

1/ Others: Canada, Italy, Spain, Uruguay, and the USSR have less than 2,000 hectares and 5,000 tons output.



Table 18. World Peanut Yields (metric tons per hectare)

Country Rank		1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
80/81	90/91																	
1	1	Israel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	5.20	4.29	4.40	4.40	4.60	4.20	4.75	4.20	4.20
3	2	Turkey	2.44	2.22	2.39	2.27	2.36	2.16	2.32	2.16	2.28	2.08	2.08	2.27	2.50	2.83	3.17	3.00
6	3	Egypt	2.08	2.15	2.15	1.67	1.65	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.92	2.00	1.82	2.67	3.00	3.08	3.08	2.86
4	4	Korea, Republic of	0.63	0.63	0.88	2.30	2.29	2.08	2.29	2.08	2.40	2.45	2.42	3.08	2.45	3.00	2.82	2.82
2	5	Malaysia	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.50
18	6	Argentina	1.12	1.10	1.63	0.87	1.71	1.23	1.21	1.23	1.63	2.00	2.25	2.22	2.34	1.62	2.06	2.32
5	7	United States	2.79	2.87	2.75	2.74	2.93	1.85	2.93	1.85	3.00	3.02	2.69	2.70	2.62	2.74	2.72	2.19
9	8	Taiwan	1.47	1.42	1.51	1.45	1.59	1.61	1.62	1.61	1.63	1.37	1.67	1.66	1.69	1.90	1.98	2.09
7	9	Syria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	1.73	1.80	1.73	1.89	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.09	1.83	2.08
12	10	China	1.27	1.21	1.02	1.17	1.34	1.54	1.36	1.54	1.55	1.62	1.80	1.81	2.04	1.95	1.82	1.90
20	11	Morocco	0.76	1.19	1.18	0.42	0.93	1.04	1.04	1.11	1.28	1.17	1.39	1.21	1.67	1.91	1.91	1.89
8	12	Japan	1.98	1.73	1.71	1.97	1.77	1.67	1.97	1.67	1.91	1.57	1.63	1.96	2.00	1.52	1.95	1.88
15	13	Brazil	1.28	1.39	1.41	1.34	1.63	1.32	1.70	1.32	1.30	1.19	1.47	1.37	1.67	1.75	1.46	1.67
25	14	Colombia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.67	1.57
10	15	Australia	1.33	1.30	1.03	1.30	1.68	1.59	1.22	1.59	1.76	0.64	1.47	1.22	1.22	1.45	1.17	1.44
11	16	Indonesia	1.33	1.37	1.35	1.47	1.50	1.56	1.55	1.56	1.58	1.66	1.43	1.45	1.43	1.38	1.43	1.42
16	17	Thailand	1.24	1.20	1.28	1.18	1.28	1.29	1.18	1.29	1.26	1.24	1.23	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.40	1.40
14	18	Venezuela	1.00	1.11	1.64	1.63	1.55	1.33	1.22	1.33	1.75	1.40	2.00	2.00	1.71	1.33	1.40	1.40
27	19	Bangladesh	1.08	1.45	1.10	1.22	1.12	1.00	1.13	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.03	1.13	1.26	1.29	1.31	1.31
17	20	Burundi	0.54	0.75	1.20	1.35	1.32	1.29	1.13	1.27	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.38	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27
21	21	South Africa	1.07	0.83	1.38	1.40	0.84	1.07	1.06	1.07	0.49	0.39	0.30	1.14	1.33	1.24	1.24	1.26
41	22	Gambia, The	1.38	1.42	1.32	0.95	1.25	0.72	0.69	0.72	1.17	1.23	1.03	1.38	1.26	1.32	1.33	1.26
13	23	Mexico	1.25	1.33	1.37	1.89	1.60	1.50	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.11	1.33	1.51	1.22	1.21	1.19	1.19
22	24	Bolivia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	1.13	1.07	1.27	0.71	1.07	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
19	25	Pakistan	1.53	1.41	1.42	1.41	0.98	1.21	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.19	0.78	1.15	1.01	1.14
26	26	Dominican Republic	1.22	1.00	1.00	1.11	1.18	1.00	0.86	1.00	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.71	0.86	1.11	1.11	1.11
23	27	Central African Rep	0.81	1.17	1.15	1.17	1.09	1.01	1.00	1.01	0.97	1.28	0.99	1.12	1.04	1.11	1.08	1.08
24	28	Paraguay	0.79	0.86	0.86	1.09	0.96	1.00	1.04	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	0.61	1.03	1.03
29	29	Madagascar	0.98	1.10	1.00	0.89	1.00	0.94	0.92	0.94	1.03	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.90	0.97	0.97	0.97
31	30	Ivory Coast	0.88	0.86	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.93	0.86	0.92	0.86	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.97
30	31	Vietnam	0.93	1.01	0.96	0.92	0.90	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.92	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.92	0.92
38	32	India	0.72	0.94	0.75	0.87	0.84	0.74	0.81	0.74	0.97	0.73	0.94	0.84	0.86	1.07	0.92	0.92
39	33	Uganda	0.79	0.72	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.73	0.65	0.73	0.75	0.83	0.83	0.88	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.92
28	34	Mali	1.24	1.84	1.23	1.32	1.30	0.95	1.20	0.95	0.95	0.82	0.52	0.93	0.91	1.00	0.90	0.91
33	35	Benin	0.40	0.40	0.62	0.82	0.85	0.84	0.93	0.84	0.69	0.89	0.93	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
32	36	Burma	0.68	0.59	0.68	0.76	0.69	0.84	0.69	0.84	0.94	0.95	1.03	0.96	0.97	0.83	0.82	0.83
52	37	Ghana	1.40	1.15	0.92	0.69	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.63	0.70	0.80	0.78	0.78
36	38	Philippines	0.65	0.67	0.73	0.79	0.91	0.77	0.91	0.77	0.88	0.75	0.91	0.88	0.80	0.76	0.76	0.78
51	39	Senegal	0.93	1.09	0.90	0.44	0.92	0.64	0.64	0.49	0.81	0.99	0.61	0.97	1.10	0.76	0.93	0.78
43	40	Togo	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.60	0.78	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
44	41	Zaire	0.71	0.72	0.71	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
42	42	Chad	0.89	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.75	0.70	0.70
49	43	Burkina	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.70	0.63	0.72	0.70	0.68
45	44	Guinea	0.87	0.84	0.87	1.00	1.03	0.67	0.67	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
46	45	Tanzania	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
35	46	Sudan	1.24	1.07	0.94	0.99	0.87	0.79	0.92	0.79	0.74	0.64	0.54	0.70	0.76	0.78	0.73	0.60
37	47	Niger	0.51	0.13	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.75	0.61	0.75	0.80	0.57	0.47	0.60	0.45	0.62	0.55	0.55
34	48	Nigeria	0.68	0.44	0.48	0.53	0.81	0.82	0.63	0.82	0.86	0.66	0.99	0.61	0.59	0.50	0.50	0.53
48	49	Zimbabwe	0.56	0.52	0.41	0.42	0.45	0.54	0.44	0.54	0.45	0.17	0.27	0.25	0.37	0.44	0.49	0.49
50	50	Mozambique	0.36	0.36	0.40	0.35	0.40	0.50	0.38	0.50	0.47	0.47	0.54	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
53	51	Cameroon	0.36	0.64	0.85	0.78	0.30	0.30	0.44	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.40	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.44
40	52	Malawi	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.68	0.65	0.37	0.50	0.37	0.22	0.38	0.44
47	53	Zambia	1.00	1.00	0.93	1.00	1.00	0.59	1.00	0.72	0.59	0.35	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.31	0.43
54	54	Guinea-Bissau	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.44	0.25	0.44	0.25	0.38	0.38	0.43	0.38	0.38	0.41	0.38	0.38
		Others 2/	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.20	1.10	1.42	1.10	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.33	1.50	1.44	1.56	1.40
Average		0.93	0.99	0.91	0.94	0.99	0.97	0.92	0.97	0.97	1.05	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.14	1.18	1.11	1.12

2/ Others: average combined yields of Canada, Italy, Spain, Uruguay, and the USSR, which have less than 2,000 hectares and 5,000 tons output.

Continued next page

Table 19. World Peanut Production (1,000 metric tons)

Country Rank		1974/75 1975/76 1976/77 1977/78 1978/79 1979/80 1980/81 1981/82 1982/83 1983/84 1984/85 1985/86 1986/87 1987/88 1988/89 1989/90 1990/91																	
80/81	90/91																		
1	1	India	5,111	6,755	5,264	6,087	6,208	5,768	5,005	7,223	5,282	7,086	6,436	5,120	5,875	5,854	9,000	7,700	7,300
2	2	China	2,323	2,270	1,873	1,978	2,377	2,822	3,600	3,826	3,916	3,951	4,815	6,664	5,882	6,170	5,693	5,360	5,800
3	3	United States	1,664	1,745	1,696	1,685	1,793	1,800	1,045	1,806	1,560	1,495	1,999	1,870	1,677	1,640	1,806	1,810	1,567
4	4	Indonesia	633	568	682	743	708	783	791	728	795	747	755	780	750	786	840	875	880
7	5	Senegal	980	1,424	1,182	509	1,053	673	521	878	1,109	568	560	587	817	932	690	738	600
8	6	Burma	459	404	416	457	384	337	431	564	541	532	667	560	544	519	438	410	450
12	7	Argentina	400	339	600	372	672	337	243	270	250	329	270	439	518	450	243	370	429
6	8	Nigeria	658	432	443	432	488	377	530	428	396	591	500	400	400	475	350	350	400
9	9	Zaire	308	319	320	307	310	313	320	347	357	367	375	375	380	380	380	380	380
5	10	Sudan	930	931	705	1,027	815	852	707	740	497	413	390	275	380	435	450	400	325
11	11	South Africa	243	132	240	299	179	348	309	116	89	72	196	111	235	204	230	230	240
19	12	Vietnam	69	96	91	92	82	98	110	116	126	162	165	170	175	175	180	180	175
15	13	Thailand	161	142	152	106	128	109	129	147	145	147	172	172	169	162	164	162	164
26	14	Burkina	65	65	65	85	70	69	70	77	77	80	70	128	160	146	180	160	150
10	15	Brazil	442	514	324	340	465	545	310	305	250	220	337	216	195	170	156	130	150
32	16	Ivory Coast	49	49	49	50	52	77	56	86	60	98	108	106	118	130	137	140	142
17	17	Central African Rep	85	133	130	120	120	122	123	125	128	115	130	140	140	140	150	140	140
18	18	Cameroon	73	246	287	267	116	156	110	87	90	120	110	140	140	140	145	140	140
28	19	Gambia, The	145	141	143	100	133	67	60	109	151	113	120	125	110	120	125	120	120
24	20	Uganda	194	177	193	187	80	65	80	90	100	100	100	100	115	120	120	118	120
29	21	Mexico	50	56	52	72	67	55	60	73	50	60	55	65	60	110	103	101	101
20	22	Mali	120	178	119	128	126	116	92	92	80	50	45	90	90	100	115	90	100
14	23	Zimbabwe	197	186	141	105	114	83	130	115	32	41	68	73	51	79	91	95	98
36	24	Turkey	44	40	55	50	52	58	41	57	50	50	48	59	50	80	85	95	90
23	25	Taiwan	94	91	89	77	92	86	82	83	63	87	89	77	83	100	74	85	90
22	26	Guinea	27	27	27	31	32	84	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
30	27	Pakistan	61	62	64	72	45	50	57	72	84	88	69	63	75	52	78	82	82
25	28	Chad	90	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	80	80	90	80	80
21	29	Mozambique	72	72	80	70	80	75	90	80	80	65	65	65	70	70	70	70	70
37	30	Burundi	7	15	24	27	25	36	38	40	40	40	35	40	55	70	70	70	70
40	31	Morocco	13	19	13	8	26	27	31	41	42	32	35	29	25	35	65	67	70
34	32	Ghana	154	109	86	75	45	45	45	42	34	36	36	50	60	70	80	70	70
27	33	Berlin	40	40	61	60	64	70	63	52	67	70	70	70	70	70	75	75	70
16	34	Niger	129	42	79	82	97	89	126	120	80	74	30	40	60	45	80	60	60
31	35	Tanzania	46	74	74	70	52	54	56	58	58	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
46	36	Korea, Republic of	5	5	7	23	32	32	25	24	27	29	26	32	40	54	48	48	48
47	37	Bangladesh	26	32	23	28	28	26	24	23	23	33	32	34	34	48	45	42	42
41	38	Philippines	36	41	46	38	49	50	30	49	36	42	42	44	41	40	38	39	40
39	39	Egypt	25	28	28	30	33	33	33	23	24	20	35	37	40	42	37	40	40
45	40	Paraguay	15	18	18	25	23	25	25	36	37	37	42	40	40	40	25	40	40
35	41	Australia	32	35	32	39	62	39	43	58	23	47	42	43	45	39	32	21	36
13	42	Malawi	165	165	174	170	170	177	180	170	170	54	55	62	88	55	28	18	35
42	43	Togo	20	20	20	27	35	30	30	30	30	30	30	35	35	35	35	35	35
49	44	Zambia	100	100	95	75	22	26	20	13	11	13	15	18	30	35	28	25	34
38	45	Madagascar	39	54	47	34	40	34	34	33	34	31	32	31	33	28	33	33	33
33	46	Japan	91	71	65	69	62	67	55	61	47	49	51	51	47	46	32	37	30
48	47	Guinea-Bissau	55	55	55	55	35	35	20	30	30	22	30	30	30	30	35	30	30
50	48	Syria	0	0	0	0	14	18	19	17	20	20	20	19	20	20	23	22	25
53	49	Venezuela	22	21	23	26	17	17	8	7	7	10	5	7	8	12	16	21	21
44	50	Israel	0	0	0	0	0	20	26	30	22	22	22	23	23	21	19	21	21
51	51	Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	17	16	19	5	15	17	16	16	16	16	16	16
52	52	Malaysia	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15
54	53	Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	4	6	5	6	6	8	10	11
43	54	Dominican Republic	60	70	60	50	47	30	28	25	20	18	15	18	19	18	20	10	10
		Others 1/	8	9	9	9	18	27	22	19	18	15	18	17	20	15	13	14	14
Total			16,849	18,701	16,605	16,952	17,921	17,429	16,271	19,832	17,435	18,738	19,684	19,990	20,383	20,863	23,243	21,634	21,444

1/ Others: Canada, Italy, Spain, Uruguay, and the USSR have less than 2,000 hectares and 5,000 tons output.

November 1990

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



## WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION

World 1990/91 centrifugal sugar production is estimated at 109.9 million tons (raw value), up 1.3 million tons from the September forecast and 1.6 million tons above last year. World sugar production from cane is forecast at 70.1 million tons, up 1 percent from the September forecast and 1 percent more than in 1989/90. Harvested area of cane is estimated at 11.2 million hectares, up less than 1 percent from the 1989/90 harvested area. World sugar outturn from sugarbeets at 39.8 million tons for 1990/91 is up 1 percent from September's forecast and 2 percent more than last year. Harvested area of sugarbeets is estimated at 8.6 million hectares, up slightly from the area harvested in 1989/90.

In the European Community (EC) 1/, accounting for 14 percent of the world's total, sugar production is up slightly from the September forecast and up 4 percent from the 1989/90 crop as a result of a 27,000 hectare increase in area and a 3 percent increase in the recovery rate brought on by a higher sugar content in the beets. In France, the largest producer in the EC, sugar output is down slightly from September's forecast but is expected to increase 11 percent (452,000 tons) over the 89/90 crop. Reflected in the larger outturn for 1990/91, is an increase in area of 29,000 hectares to 459,000 hectares, the largest since 1985/1986. For the 1990 harvest, the extraction is forecast at 10.1 tons of sugar per hectare, the second highest on record. In West Germany, the second largest producer in the EC, sugar outturn is forecast up 3 percent from the September projection and up 8 percent from 1989/90, a record level, despite an expected below normal sucrose content. A 27,000-hectare rise in area coupled with a record level sugarbeet yield are the principal reasons for the expected higher outturn. Other-EC-12 major producing countries showing increases from the September forecast are the Netherlands and United Kingdom, each up 4 percent. Spain's sugar output is estimated 10 percent less than forecast in September, 1990. In Italy, the new estimate is down 3 percent from September and 12 percent from last year mainly because of a 30,000 hectare drop in area. The estimate for Belgium-Luxembourg is unchanged from September but 6 percent more than the 1989/90 outturn. In Greece, the estimate is unchanged from September but down 17 percent from last year's outturn because of a 4,000 hectare reduction in area and expected lower yield of beets as a result of drought during the growing season.

In India, the world's largest sugar producer, sugar outturn for the 1990/91 season is estimated at a record 12.8 million tons, up 2 percent from September and 6 percent above last year's previous record level. A substantial increase in government-directed cane prices in several states, excellent water supplies and ideal weather conditions for crop development contributed to the record forecast. The sugarcane yield is expected to be at or near the average of recent years but area has increased significantly (41 percent) since the mid-1980's. Khandsari and gur continue to compete with sugar mills for sugarcane. Gur is a crystallized brown type sugar produced by small, on-farm units and consumed locally. Khandsari, a native semi-white centrifugal sugar, is popular with Indian consumers because it is marginally cheaper than milled sugar. Khandsari production, forecast at 500,000 tons in 1990/91, is included in India's total centrifugal production.

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1/ Excluding the former East Germany

In the Soviet Union, the world's second largest producer of sugar, the 1990/91 sugar production estimate is up 2 percent from September, but down 3 percent from a year earlier. The decline, from a year ago, is attributed to a 2 percent reduction in sugarbeet area and a decline of 8 percent in sugarbeet yields. However, weather conditions in 1990 have been favorable throughout most of the year and no significant problems were reported during the sowing or growing seasons. There have been some indications that the harvest may be running into some difficulties. Soviet technology for harvesting root crops lags far behind grains. It remains a very labor intensive crop requiring a high number of workers to harvest by hand those beets which machinery missed. Soviet officials have noted an overall shortage of transport equipment and fuel. Sugar has been rationed in the Soviet Union for over a year.

In Brazil, the 1990/91 sugar crop is unchanged from the September forecast, but down 4 percent from that produced in 1989/90.

Sugar production in Asia is up 3 percent from the September forecast and shows an increase of 6 percent over last year. All six of the major producing countries in this region expect increases in 1990/91. In China, sugar output is estimated up 3 percent from the forecast in September and 5 percent over last year's crop. Production at this level is a record and surpasses the previous record harvest of 5.8 million tons set in 1986/87. Good weather and expanded area of both beet and cane contributed to the bright outlook. Further, a proposed hike in procurement prices for the 1990 crop is likely to put sugar prices at the world market price. The Chinese government is reportedly on the verge of implementing new procurement. This would effectively free sugar prices from the "two-track" pricing system. The new procurement prices would boost cane prices 40 percent and an expected commensurate hike for beet prices. Sugar from sugarbeets is expected to be up 100,000 tons over the 1989/90 crop to 900,000 tons and the cane crop is expected to increase 200,000 tons to 5.1 million tons. In Thailand, the estimate is unchanged from the last forecast but up 6 percent from 1989/90 season. However, the new estimate is down 9 percent from the record high outturn in 1988/89. Expansion of the seeded area in the Northeast and lower North has more than offset the reduction of cane area in Eastern and Western regions. Moisture deficiency during the vegetative growth period as well as higher input prices reducing fertilizer use are the production limiting factors for the 1990/91 crop. In the Philippines, the sugar production estimate is 9 percent more than forecast earlier and up 6 percent from last season, as planted area is expected to increase 15,000 hectares from last year. The expansion is mostly a reflection of stronger domestic demand in 1989/90 and the larger 1989/90 U.S. quota. Harvested area has continued to expand annually by five to nine percent since the low point of 270,000 hectares in 1987/88.

In South Africa, the sugar production estimate is down 3 percent from September's forecast and down 2 percent from last season though area and yield of raw material are expected to be higher. The decline in output is a result of a lower recovery rate than last year. The South African Sugar Association (SASA) has decided to implement its full deregulation and expansion program from the start of the current milling season on April 1990. The decision to go ahead with the expansion plans has been influenced by pressure on the traditional sugar cane land, especially by the timber industry, as well as renewed confidence in the international market for sugar. SASA's expansion program will eventually result in the production of an estimated additional 300,000 tons of sugar. As a result of this development, a new mill is planned in Eastern Transvaal.



The sugar production estimate for Australia is down 6 percent from September and 5 percent from a year ago because of a prolonged dry spell in the sugar growing areas of Queensland. Partially offsetting the decline is a 3-percent increase in cane area.

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TABLE 20

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION  
1987/88 - 1990/91 1/

COUNTRY/REGION	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90 2/	Forecast 1990/91 Sept	Nov
(1,000 Metric Tons)					
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	129	104	110	120	120
Mexico	3,806	3,678	3,100	3,150	3,200
United States 3/	6,483	6,089	6,002	5,900	5,915
SUBTOTAL	10,418	9,871	9,212	9,170	9,235
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	1,100	1,284	944	1,100	1,150
Bolivia	174	163	170	155	200
Brazil	8,457	8,582	7,793	7,500	7,500
Chile	416	446	448	350	350
Colombia	1,344	1,435	1,606	1,600	1,650
Ecuador	316	315	330	310	310
Guyana	168	165	161	165	165
Paraguay	100	105	120	110	110
Peru	592	626	600	600	580
Surinam	1	1	1	5	1
Uruguay	65	85	75	70	70
Venezuela	537	513	485	490	490
SUBTOTAL	13,270	13,720	12,733	12,455	12,576
CENTRAL AMERICA					
Belize	83	92	110	95	95
Costa Rica	219	224	230	240	240
El Salvador	189	174	213	260	300
Guatemala	690	705	875	900	900
Honduras	173	184	199	230	220
Nicaragua	225	200	215	225	250
Panama	108	109	119	120	120
SUBTOTAL	1,687	1,688	1,961	2,070	2,125
CARIBBEAN					
Barbados	80	66	65	60	60
Cuba	7,400	8,100	8,000	7,500	7,500
Dominican Republic	759	735	620	650	600
Guadeloupe	87	90	43	45	45
Haiti	40	40	35	40	30
Jamaica	221	192	235	250	250
Martinique	1	1	1	1	1
Puerto Rico	92	83	62	65	73
St. Kitts - Nevis	32	32	32	32	32
Trinidad and Tobago	91	97	119	110	110
SUBTOTAL	8,803	9,436	9,212	8,753	8,701
EEC					
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,005	1,005	1,038	1,100	1,100
Denmark	422	550	529	540	540
France 4/	3,966	4,372	4,198	4,670	4,650
Germany, West	2,968	3,003	3,337	3,500	3,600
Greece	198	235	421	350	350
Ireland	242	212	230	220	240
Italy	1,869	1,609	1,880	1,700	1,650
Netherlands	1,065	1,074	1,240	1,250	1,300
Portugal	2	2	2	2	2
Spain	1,092	1,289	1,036	1,165	1,045
United Kingdom	1,335	1,417	1,370	1,350	1,400
SUBTOTAL	14,164	14,768	15,281	15,847	15,877
OTHER WEST EUROPE					
Austria	390	358	460	500	500
Finland	70	154	168	150	150
Sweden	264	375	401	405	420
Switzerland	123	150	150	150	150
SUBTOTAL	847	1,037	1,179	1,205	1,220

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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TABLE 20 (Continued)  
WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION  
1987/88 - 1990/91 1/

COUNTRY/REGION	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90 2/	Forecast 1990/91	
				Sept	Nov
(1,000 Metric Tons)					
EAST EUROPE					
Albania	40	40	30	35	35
Bulgaria	140	100	120	120	120
Czechoslovakia	800	700	750	700	700
Germany, East	768	575	748	850	850
Hungary	450	475	500	500	500
Poland	1,823	1,825	1,865	1,720	1,950
Romania	450	425	692	560	560
Yugoslavia	946	660	930	900	900
SUBTOTAL	5,417	4,800	5,635	5,385	5,615
USSR	9,560	8,900	9,560	9,100	9,300
NORTH AFRICA					
Algeria	11	11	11	11	11
Egypt	907	945	935	980	965
Morocco	443	527	502	515	515
Sudan	408	360	400	400	400
Tunisia	25	30	35	40	40
SUBTOTAL	1,794	1,873	1,883	1,946	1,931
OTHER AFRICA					
Angola	35	35	35	35	35
Burkina	20	20	20	20	20
Burundi	3	4	8	10	10
Cameroon	40	35	40	40	40
Chad	20	20	20	20	20
Congo (Brazzaville)	35	35	35	35	35
Ivory Coast	140	154	160	160	160
Ethiopia	190	195	200	200	200
Gabon	20	20	20	20	20
Ghana	10	10	10	10	10
Guinea	25	25	25	25	25
Kenya	413	412	441	440	440
Madagascar	114	120	125	125	125
Malawi	181	185	175	180	180
Mali	20	20	20	20	20
Mauritius	733	672	602	650	650
Mozambique	50	50	50	50	50
Nigeria	55	53	50	55	50
Reunion	236	262	179	210	210
Rwanda	4	5	5	5	5
Senegal	60	60	60	60	60
Somalia	45	45	50	50	50
South Africa	2,235	2,240	2,245	2,260	2,190
Swaziland	461	462	501	500	510
Tanzania	108	101	95	105	105
Uganda	10	10	30	30	30
Zaire	60	60	60	60	60
Zambia	130	150	140	140	140
Zimbabwe	453	459	510	450	450
SUBTOTAL	5,906	5,919	5,911	5,965	5,900
MIDDLE EAST					
Iran	550	550	450	450	500
Iraq	12	10	10	10	10
Lebanon	6	6	6	6	6
Syria	40	30	41	40	40
Turkey	1,780	1,410	1,380	1,550	1,550
SUBTOTAL	2,388	2,006	1,887	2,056	2,106

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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TABLE 20 (Continued)

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION  
1987/88 - 1990/91 1/

COUNTRY/REGION	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90 2/	Forecast 1990/91	
				Sept	Nov
(1,000 Metric Tons)					
OTHER ASIA					
Afghanistan	10	10	10	10	10
Bangladesh	190	117	170	180	180
Burma	50	50	50	50	50
China	4,706	5,312	5,700	5,850	6,000
India 5/	10,000	10,150	12,020	12,500	12,800
Indonesia	2,127	1,920	2,180	2,100	2,240
Japan	929	984	978	970	970
Malaysia	88	100	105	115	100
Nepal	17	17	17	17	17
Pakistan	1,907	1,980	1,987	2,135	2,285
Philippines	1,400	1,600	1,750	1,700	1,850
Sri Lanka	34	35	35	35	35
Taiwan	627	664	600	580	580
Thailand	2,704	4,055	3,502	3,700	3,700
Vietnam	350	400	450	450	450
SUBTOTAL	25,139	27,394	29,554	30,392	31,267
OCEANIA					
Australia	3,528	3,680	3,797	3,850	3,600
Fiji	401	363	461	450	450
Papua New Guinea	25	30	30	30	30
SUBTOTAL	3,954	4,073	4,288	4,330	4,080
WORLD TOTAL	103,347	105,485	108,296	108,674	109,933

1/ Crop years are on a September/August basis, but include outturn of sugar from several Southern Hemisphere countries which begin prior to September. Conversion factors used include 1.087 for refined beet sugar 1.07 for refined cane sugar.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ United States data include continental beet and cane and Hawaii cane, but exclude Puerto Rico cane which is listed separately.

4/ French data exclude production of cane sugar in Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion which are listed separately.

5/ Indian data include production of Khandsari sugar, a native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar. Estimates output of Khandsari sugar in thousand tons is as follows: 1987/88 - 320; 1988/89 - 500; and 1990/91 - 500.

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TABLE 21

SUGARCANE AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION  
BY  
SELECTED SUGARCANE PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	SUGAR CANE YIELD	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	-----1,000 MT-----		PERCENT	MT/HA
Argentina 2/						
1988/89	243	50.4	12,244	1,284	10.5	5.28
1989/90	240	44.2	10,606	944	8.9	3.93
1990/91 NOV	260	44.2	11,500	1,150	10.0	4.42
Australia						
1988/89	314	89.4	28,073	3,680	13.1	11.72
1989/90	331	83.4	27,600	3,797	13.8	11.47
1990/91 NOV	340	75.6	25,700	3,600	14.0	10.59
Brazil						
1988/89	1,400	62.9	88,000	8,582	9.8	6.13
1989/90	1,210	60.3	73,000	7,500	10.3	6.20
1990/91 NOV	1,210	62.0	75,000	7,500	10.0	6.20
China 2/						
1988/89	924	53.1	49,060	4,140	8.4	4.48
1989/90	973	54.5	53,000	4,900	9.2	5.04
1990/91 NOV	1,000	55.0	55,000	5,100	9.3	5.10
Colombia						
1988/89	108	122.0	13,176	1,435	10.9	13.29
1989/90	113	123.9	14,000	1,606	11.5	14.21
1990/91 NOV	115	127.8	14,700	1,650	11.2	14.35
Cuba						
1988/89	1,350	54.9	74,100	8,100	10.9	6.00
1989/90	1,350	51.9	70,000	8,000	11.4	5.93
1990/91 NOV	1,350	50.0	67,500	7,500	11.1	5.56
Dominican Republic						
1988/89	215	32.2	6,933	735	10.6	3.42
1989/90	205	23.7	4,860	620	12.8	3.02
1990/91 NOV	200	23.8	4,750	600	12.6	3.00
Egypt 2/						
1988/89	92	90.2	8,300	874	10.5	9.50
1989/90	90	91.1	8,200	870	10.6	9.67
1990/91 NOV	88	94.3	8,300	890	10.7	10.11
Fiji						
1988/89	60	53.1	3,185	363	11.4	6.05
1989/90	60	76.8	4,606	461	10.0	7.68
1990/91 NOV	60	66.7	4,000	450	11.3	7.50
Guatemala						
1988/89	100	69.0	6,900	705	10.2	7.05
1989/90	120	72.5	8,700	875	10.1	7.29
1990/91 NOV	120	72.9	8,750	900	10.3	7.50

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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TABLE 21 (Continued)

SUGARCANE AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION  
BY  
SELECTED SUGARCANE PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	SUGAR CANE YIELD	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	-----1,000 MT-----		PERCENT	MT/HA
India 3/						
1988/89	1,650	60.3	99,500	10,150	10.2	6.15
1989/90	1,880	61.2	115,000	12,020	10.5	6.39
1990/91 NOV	1,900	60.5	115,000	12,800	11.1	6.74
Indonesia						
1988/89	340	78.8	26,800	1,920	7.2	5.65
1989/90	369	78.3	28,900	2,180	7.5	5.91
1990/91 NOV	330	81.2	26,800	2,240	8.4	6.79
Mauritius						
1988/89	80	75.0	6,000	672	11.2	8.40
1989/90	80	75.0	6,000	602	10.0	7.53
1990/91 NOV	80	75.0	6,000	650	10.8	8.13
Mexico						
1988/89	542	66.2	35,900	3,678	10.2	6.79
1989/90	511	68.1	34,800	3,100	8.9	6.07
1990/91 NOV	520	67.3	35,000	3,200	9.1	6.15
Pakistan 2/						
1988/89	515	42.2	21,708	1,945	9.0	3.78
1989/90	496	41.3	20,500	1,957	9.5	3.95
1990/91 NOV	540	43.5	23,500	2,250	9.6	4.17
Peru						
1988/89	47	134.7	6,333	626	9.9	13.32
1989/90	45	133.3	6,000	600	10.0	13.33
1990/91 NOV	46	134.8	6,200	580	9.4	12.61
Philippines						
1988/89	295	64.4	19,000	1,600	8.4	5.42
1989/90	310	63.2	19,600	1,750	8.9	5.65
1990/91 NOV	325	61.5	20,000	1,850	9.3	5.69
South Africa						
1988/89	280	70.9	19,859	2,240	11.3	8.00
1989/90	272	68.8	18,717	2,245	12.0	8.25
1990/91 NOV	275	70.1	19,275	2,190	11.4	7.96
Sudan						
1988/89	40	112.5	4,500	360	8.0	9.00
1989/90	40	112.5	4,500	400	8.9	10.00
1990/91 NOV	40	112.5	4,500	400	8.9	10.00
Swaziland						
1988/89	36	149.2	5,372	462	8.6	12.83
1989/90	37	159.0	5,882	501	8.5	13.54
1990/91 NOV	37	162.2	6,000	510	8.5	13.78

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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TABLE 21 (Continued)

SUGARCANE AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION  
BY  
SELECTED SUGARCANE PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	SUGAR CANE YIELD	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	-----1,000 MT-----		PERCENT	MT/HA
Taiwan						
1988/89	63	99.6	6,276	664	10.6	10.54
1989/90	61	98.4	6,000	600	10.0	9.84
1990/91 NOV	61	98.4	6,000	580	9.7	9.51
Thailand						
1988/89	659	55.6	36,667	4,055	11.1	6.15
1989/90	660	53.0	35,000	3,502	10.0	5.31
1990/91 NOV	660	53.8	35,500	3,700	10.4	5.61
U.S. (Hawaii) 4/						
1988/89	32	215.6	6,900	767	11.1	23.97
1989/90	30	214.2	6,425	786	12.2	26.20
1990/91 NOV	29	213.4	6,189	757	12.2	26.10
U.S. (Mainland) 2/						
1988/89	289	65.5	18,936	2,241	11.8	7.75
1989/90	295	64.5	19,040	2,086	11.0	7.07
1990/91 NOV	234	65.7	15,366	1,747	11.4	7.47
Venezuela						
1988/89	112	70.1	7,850	513	6.5	4.58
1989/90	100	70.0	7,000	485	6.9	4.85
1990/91 NOV	100	71.0	7,100	490	6.9	4.90
Zimbabwe						
1988/89	32	110.8	3,544	459	13.0	14.34
1989/90	34	113.9	3,871	510	13.2	15.00
1990/91 NOV	30	120.0	3,600	450	12.5	15.00
MAJOR CANE PRODUCERS						
1988/89	9,818	62.7	615,116	62,250	10.1	6.34
1989/90	9,912	61.7	611,807	63,190	10.3	6.38
1990/91 NOV	9,950	61.4	611,230	63,734	10.4	6.41
OTHERS						
1988/89	1,208	58.3	70,394	5,937	8.4	4.91
1989/90	1,254	59.0	73,936	6,174	8.4	4.92
1990/91 NOV	1,275	59.6	75,952	6,351	8.4	4.98
WORLD						
1988/89	11,026	62.2	685,510	68,187	9.9	6.18
1989/90	11,166	61.4	685,743	69,364	10.1	6.21
1990/91 NOV	11,225	61.2	687,182	70,085	10.2	6.24

1/ Refined cane sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.07.

2/ Produces beet sugar as well as cane sugar. 3/ Includes Khandsari (native type semi-white centrifugal sugar. 4/ Hawaiian cane is harvested once every 24 months, consequently yields per hectare are much higher than in countries where cane is harvested every year.

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TABLE 22

SUGARBEET AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION  
BY  
SELECTED SUGARBEET PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	BEET YIELD	SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION	SUGAR RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	-----1,000 MT-----		PERCENT	MT/HA
Austria						
1988/89	38	50.9	1,934	358	18.5	9.42
1989/90	47	56.2	2,641	460	17.4	9.79
1990/91 NOV	50	55.2	2,760	500	18.1	10.00
Belgium Luxembourg						
1988/89	114	56.5	6,445	1,005	15.6	8.82
1989/90	111	59.8	6,640	1,038	15.6	9.35
1990/91 NOV	112	65.2	7,300	1,100	15.1	9.82
China 2/						
1988/89	745	17.2	12,810	1,172	9.1	1.57
1989/90	533	17.6	9,360	800	8.5	1.50
1990/91 NOV	600	17.9	10,750	900	8.4	1.50
Czechoslovakia						
1988/89	208	36.1	7,500	700	9.3	3.37
1989/90	208	36.1	7,500	750	10.0	3.61
1990/91 NOV	208	36.1	7,500	700	9.3	3.37
Denmark						
1988/89	68	49.7	3,379	550	16.3	8.09
1989/90	67	49.3	3,302	529	16.0	7.90
1990/91 NOV	67	44.8	3,000	540	18.0	8.06
France						
1988/89	430	59.0	25,380	4,372	17.2	10.17
1989/90	430	57.2	24,600	4,198	17.1	9.76
1990/91 NOV	459	58.8	27,000	4,650	17.2	10.13
Germany, East						
1988/89	198	23.4	4,625	575	12.4	2.90
1989/90	217	28.3	6,134	748	12.2	3.45
1990/91 NOV	200	35.0	7,000	850	12.1	4.25
Germany, West						
1988/89	386	48.2	18,590	3,003	16.2	7.78
1989/90	392	53.0	20,767	3,337	16.1	8.51
1990/91 MAY	419	54.9	23,000	3,600	15.7	8.59
Hungary						
1988/89	105	40.0	4,200	475	11.3	4.52
1989/90	115	38.3	4,400	500	11.4	4.35
1990/91 NOV	115	38.3	4,400	500	11.4	4.35
Italy						
1988/89	266	49.3	13,105	1,609	12.3	6.05
1989/90	290	57.2	16,600	1,880	11.3	6.48
1990/91 NOV	260	48.1	12,500	1,650	13.2	6.35
Japan 2/						
1988/89	72	53.5	3,849	705	18.3	9.79
1989/90	72	50.8	3,660	657	18.0	9.13
1990/91 NOV	72	53.5	3,850	680	17.7	9.44
Netherlands						
1988/89	123	54.3	6,676	1,074	16.1	8.73
1989/90	124	61.9	7,680	1,240	16.1	10.00
1990/91 NOV	123	69.1	8,500	1,300	15.3	10.57

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CONTINUED

November 1990

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division



TABLE 22 (Continued)  
SUGARBEET AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION  
BY  
SELECTED SUGARBEET PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVEST	BEET YIELD	SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION	SUGAR RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 HA	MT/HA	-----1,000 MT-----		PERCENT	MT/HA
Poland						
1988/89	412	34.1	14,069	1,825	13.0	4.43
1989/90	423	34.0	14,370	1,865	13.0	4.41
1990/91 NOV	440	34.5	15,200	1,950	12.8	4.43
Romania						
1988/89	245	25.3	6,200	425	6.9	1.73
1989/90	245	27.6	6,770	692	10.2	2.82
1990/91 NOV	195	28.7	5,600	560	10.0	2.87
Spain 2/						
1988/89	175	50.8	8,885	1,275	14.4	7.29
1989/90	156	45.8	7,140	1,022	14.3	6.55
1990/91 NOV	156	46.8	7,300	1,030	14.1	6.60
Turkey						
1988/89	315	36.6	11,530	1,410	12.2	4.48
1989/90	350	31.2	10,930	1,380	12.6	3.94
1990/91 NOV	358	32.1	11,500	1,550	13.5	4.33
U.S.S.R.						
1988/89	3,370	26.1	88,035	8,900	10.1	2.64
1989/90	3,344	29.1	97,414	9,560	9.8	2.86
1990/91 NOV	3,267	26.9	88,000	9,300	10.6	2.85
United Kingdom						
1988/89	198	41.2	8,152	1,417	17.4	7.16
1989/90	194	41.2	8,000	1,370	17.1	7.06
1990/91 NOV	198	40.4	8,000	1,400	17.5	7.07
United States 2/						
1988/89	526	42.8	22,507	3,081	13.7	5.86
1989/90	524	43.5	22,800	3,130	13.7	5.97
1990/91 NOV	554	44.3	24,519	3,411	13.9	6.16
Yugoslavia						
1988/89	127	35.9	4,558	660	14.5	5.20
1989/90	142	46.9	6,665	930	14.0	6.55
1990/91 NOV	155	40.3	6,250	900	14.4	5.81
MAJOR BEET PRODUCERS						
1988/89	1,299	27.9	36,209	4,359	12.0	3.36
1989/90	1,082	30.5	32,962	4,025	12.2	3.72
1990/91 NOV	1,183	30.6	36,194	4,421	12.2	3.74
OTHERS						
1988/89	7,431	34.7	258,227	32,939	12.8	4.43
1989/90	7,517	37.0	277,757	34,907	12.6	4.64
1990/91 NOV	7,438	36.2	269,390	35,427	13.2	4.76
WORLD						
1988/89	8,730	33.7	294,436	37,298	12.7	4.27
1989/90	8,599	36.1	310,719	38,932	12.5	4.53
1990/91 NOV	8,621	35.4	305,584	39,848	13.0	4.62

1/ Refined beet sugar is converted to raw value by a forecast of 1.087.

2/ Produces cane sugar as well as beet sugar.

November 1990

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division

## NORDIC GRAIN PRODUCTION

Norway, Sweden, and Finland combined to produce a record 1990 Nordic grain crop. Total grain production, herein defined as barley, oats, wheat, rye, and mixed grains is estimated at 12.0 million tons, 1.5 million tons or 15 percent above 1989/90 and marginally above the previous record set in 1984/85. The increased 1990 crop is attributed to unusually favorable weather. Since 1987/88, total grain area has been stable, but yields have significantly increased to boost production by 36 percent. Oats production is particularly important for Finland and Sweden in that they are estimated to account for 40 percent of the world oats exports.

In Sweden, total grain production for 1990/91 is estimated at 6.2 million tons, up 0.8 million, or 15 percent from 1989/90. The increase is attributed to above average yields due to very favorable weather in August and September, and would have been higher if Sweden did not have a voluntary 250,000-hectare fallowing program. Wheat production reached a record level 2.2 million tons. Area planted in barley has declined steadily throughout the 1980's. Barley production is estimated at 2.1 million tons, with most going to domestic feed consumption. Oats area has declined in recent years; however, increasing yields have boosted this year's production to 1.6 million tons. Sweden exports oats mainly to the United States and USSR. Producers responding to favorable prices expanded rye area in 1990/91 and produced a record crop of 300,000 tons.

According to the new Swedish agricultural policy, implemented by the Parliament in June, the current market regulation system will be discontinued on June 30, 1991. Currently, farm gate prices are guaranteed, but as of July 1, 1991, they will not be guaranteed, except for grains. Grains will be successively decreased over a 3-year period, after which they will be determined by domestic and export demand.

In Finland, total grain production for 1990/91 is estimated at 4.1 million tons, up 0.3 million, or 9 percent from 1989/90. Excellent growing conditions spurred production to a new record. Barley and oats are the principle crops with the area and production for both crops remaining relatively stable. Both wheat and rye area harvested and production are at record levels with the output pegged at 0.6 million tons and 0.2 million tons, respectively. Rye production recently increased dramatically due to favorable prices.

In an attempt to better balance the supply and use of grains, the Finnish government is planning to increase the area fallowed from 160,000 to 350,000-400,000 hectares. Those farmers not voluntarily fallowing at least 15 percent of their area under grain will be required to pay a marketing fee to the government. Also, an export fee will be assessed on the 1991/92 rye crop in an effort to encourage lower production.

In Norway, total grain production for 1990/91 is estimated at 1.5 million tons, up 0.4 million or 32 percent from 1989/90. Total grain area has remained relatively stable in recent years. However, production has expanded because of higher yields driven by ideal growing conditions. The Norwegian Grain Corporation, a state monopoly, is responsible for all matters related to the country's food and feed grains. Since production



exceeds use in 1990/91, the Norwegian Grain Corporation has declared that no feed grain will be imported in the 1990/91 (July-June) season. Barley is Norway's largest grain crop with the 1990/91 production pegged at 0.7 million tons, up 21 percent from the previous year due to near-optimal growing conditions. Oats production is the second largest grain crop and is estimated at a record 0.6 million tons this year. Oats area has trended upward in the 1980's, but declined slightly this year. Wheat production is estimated at a record 0.2 million tons. Although spring wheat comprises 80 percent of total wheat, government price policy--encouraging farmers to produce more winter wheat--may contribute to significant future increases in winter wheat area.

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Timothy Rocke (202) 382-9172

NORDIC GRAIN PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Hectares and 1,000 Metric Tons)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<i>Barley</i>											
AREA HARVESTED											
Finland	533	570	540	550	566	646	589	583	682	517	515
Norway	187	177	170	181	171	171	174	176	173	175	173
Sweden	648	681	635	618	644	667	638	545	537	477	461
Total	1,368	1,428	1,345	1,349	1,381	1,484	1,401	1,304	1,392	1,169	1,149
PRODUCTION											
Finland	1,534	1,080	1,599	1,764	1,715	1,854	1,714	1,306	1,612	1,630	1,641
Norway	675	608	623	569	658	604	545	525	544	585	706
Sweden	2,172	2,452	2,378	2,026	2,733	2,309	2,327	1,907	1,879	1,870	2,052
Total	4,381	4,140	4,600	4,359	5,106	4,767	4,586	3,738	4,035	4,085	4,399
<i>Oats</i>											
AREA HARVESTED											
Finland	448	434	459	449	441	411	403	368	388	446	451
Norway	113	126	134	119	124	129	127	124	124	134	130
Sweden	452	474	477	404	428	445	456	397	424	411	358
Total	1,013	1,034	1,070	972	993	985	986	889	936	991	939
PRODUCTION											
Finland	1,258	1,008	1,320	1,407	1,321	1,218	1,175	813	857	1,444	1,619
Norway	419	463	496	402	581	495	400	480	383	420	596
Sweden	1,567	1,816	1,663	1,268	1,904	1,668	1,486	1,440	1,330	1,455	1,614
Total	3,244	3,287	3,479	3,077	3,806	3,381	3,061	2,733	2,570	3,319	3,829
<i>Wheat</i>											
AREA HARVESTED											
Finland	124	108	143	160	154	157	166	139	109	151	181
Norway	16	13	17	23	33	39	50	58	44	37	43
Sweden	288	224	283	336	315	277	311	325	251	285	335
Total	428	345	443	519	502	473	527	522	404	473	559
PRODUCTION											
Finland	357	235	435	550	478	495	529	281	285	507	614
Norway	65	58	75	97	170	170	158	230	131	157	234
Sweden	1,193	1,066	1,490	1,722	1,776	1,338	1,730	1,558	1,295	1,750	2,200
Total	1,615	1,359	2,000	2,369	2,424	2,003	2,417	2,069	1,711	2,414	3,048
<i>Rye</i>											
AREA HARVESTED											
Finland	53	41	16	47	45	31	27	38	26	69	80
Norway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden	66	51	54	62	62	46	39	40	36	68	71
Total	120	93	71	110	108	78	67	79	63	138	152
PRODUCTION											
Finland	124	64	35	116	92	72	71	74	49	196	240
Norway	5	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	3
Sweden	225	179	211	237	247	158	154	137	128	319	343
Total	354	246	248	355	342	233	228	213	178	518	586
<i>Total Grain</i>											
AREA HARVESTED											
Finland	1,168	1,166	1,169	1,219	1,221	1,259	1,197	1,135	1,215	1,193	1,237
Norway	318	318	323	325	330	341	353	360	346	348	337
Sweden	1,509	1,489	1,510	1,480	1,512	1,487	1,488	1,354	1,291	1,276	1,262
Total	2,995	2,973	3,002	3,024	3,063	3,087	3,038	2,849	2,852	2,817	2,836
PRODUCTION											
Finland	3,301	2,415	3,418	3,878	3,646	3,666	3,521	2,489	2,826	3,800	4,137
Norway	1,166	1,134	1,198	1,072	1,414	1,274	1,108	1,239	1,061	1,167	1,541
Sweden	5,314	5,698	5,926	5,408	6,898	5,621	5,819	5,179	4,745	5,502	6,334
Total	9,781	9,247	10,542	10,358	11,958	10,561	10,448	8,907	8,632	10,469	12,012



CHART 1

# Nordic Total Grain Area Harvested

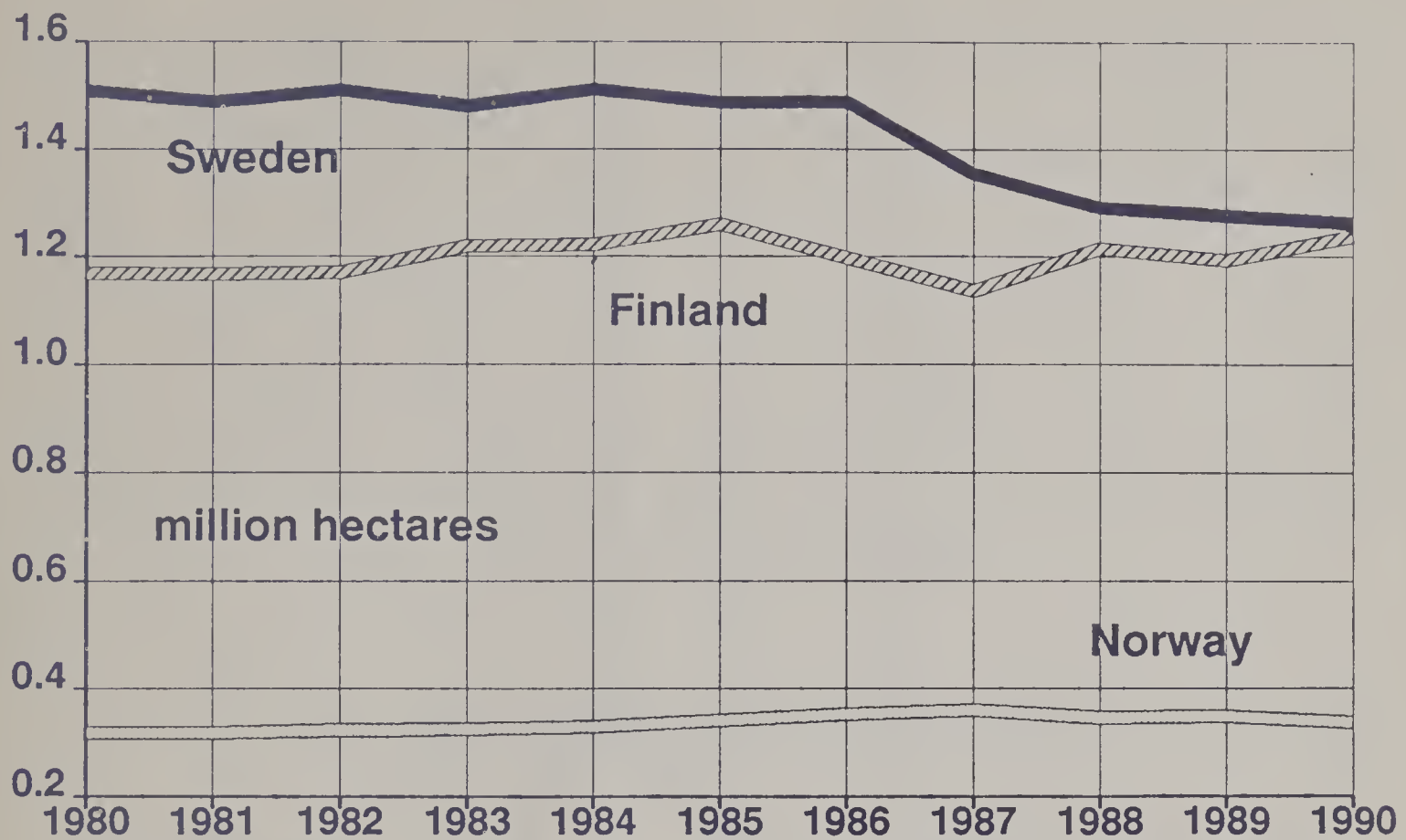


CHART 2

# Nordic Total Grain Production

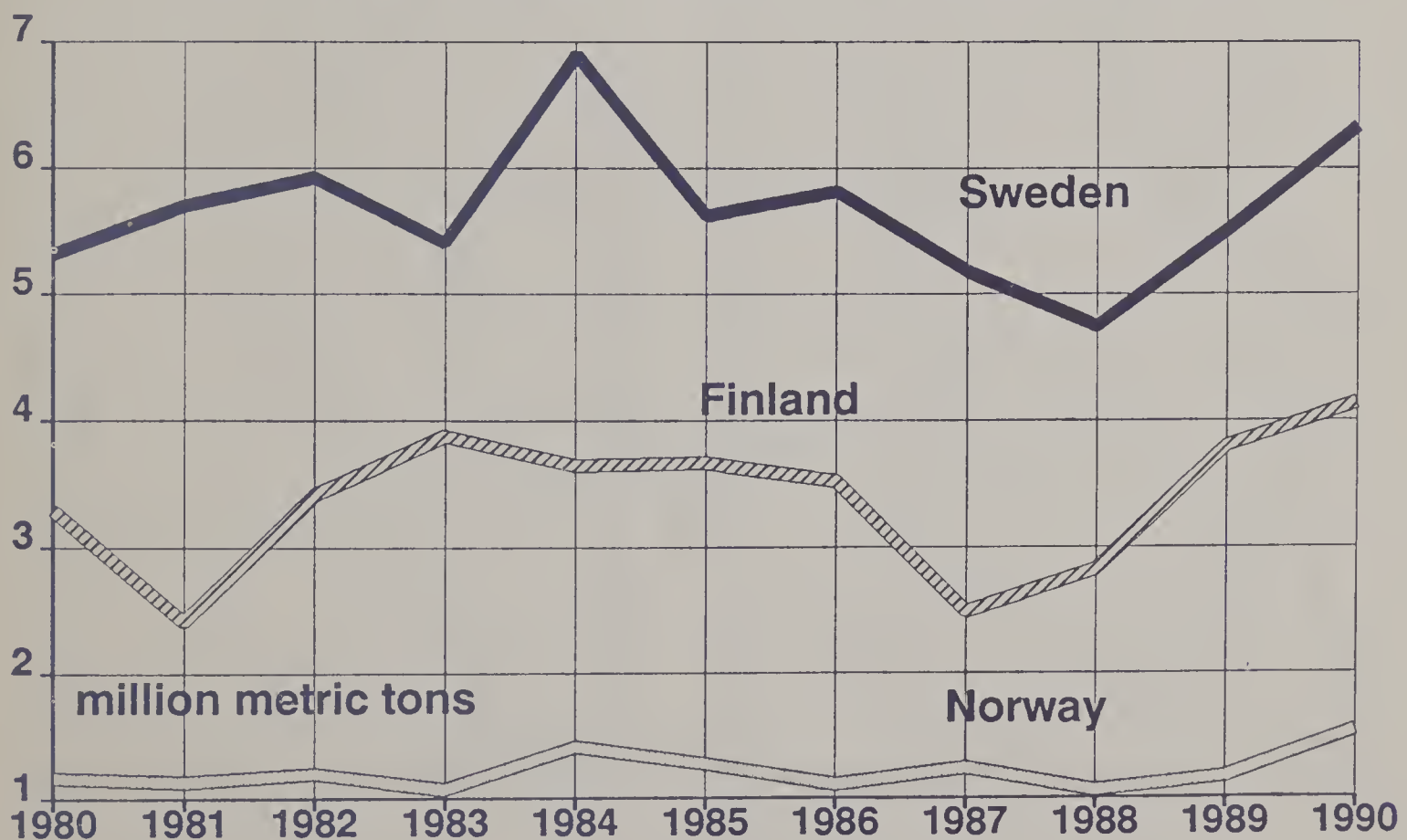


CHART 3

## Nordic Oats Harvested Area

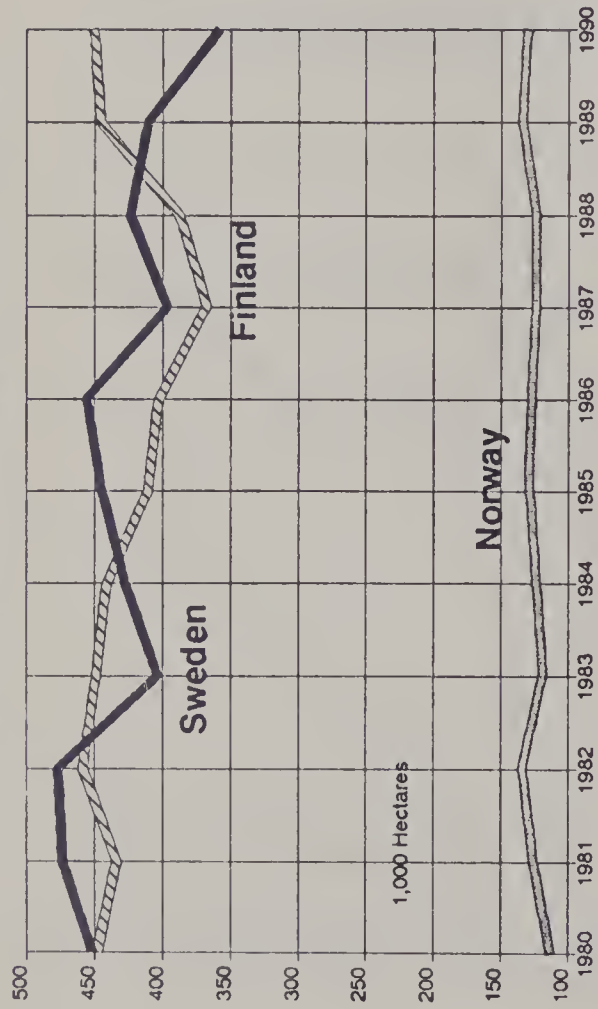


CHART 4

## Nordic Barley Harvested Area

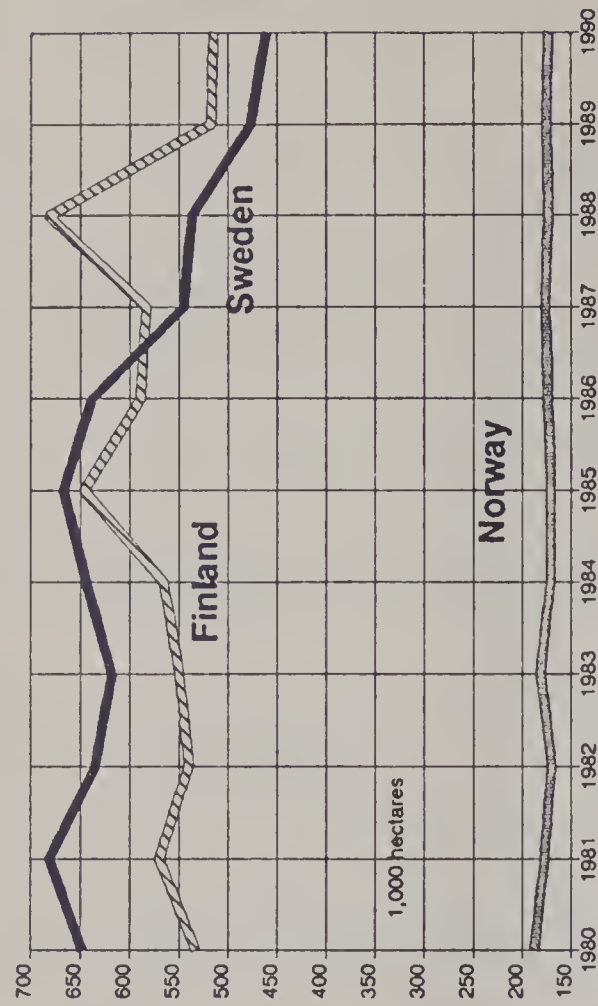


CHART 5

## Nordic Oats Production

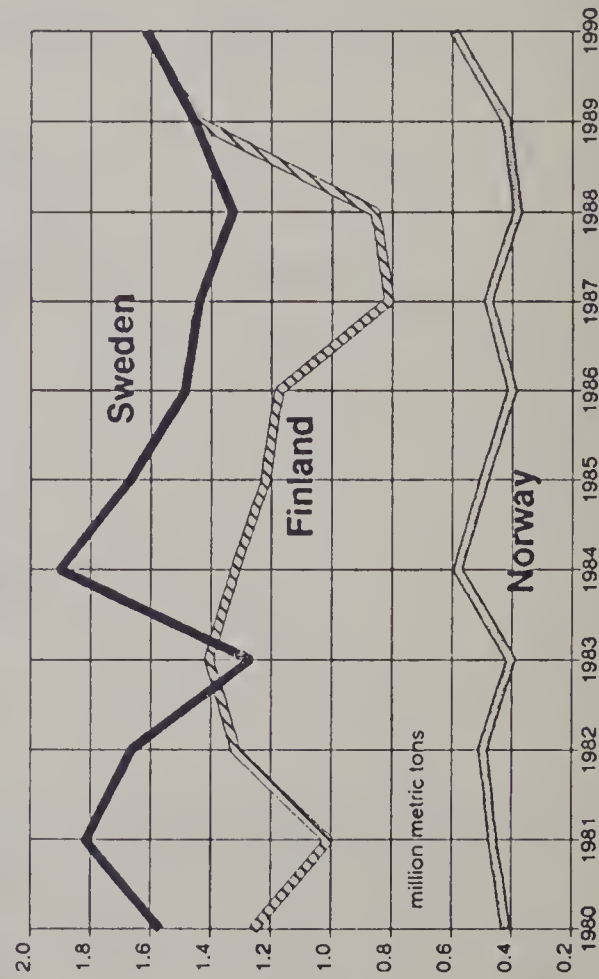


CHART 6

## Nordic Barley Production

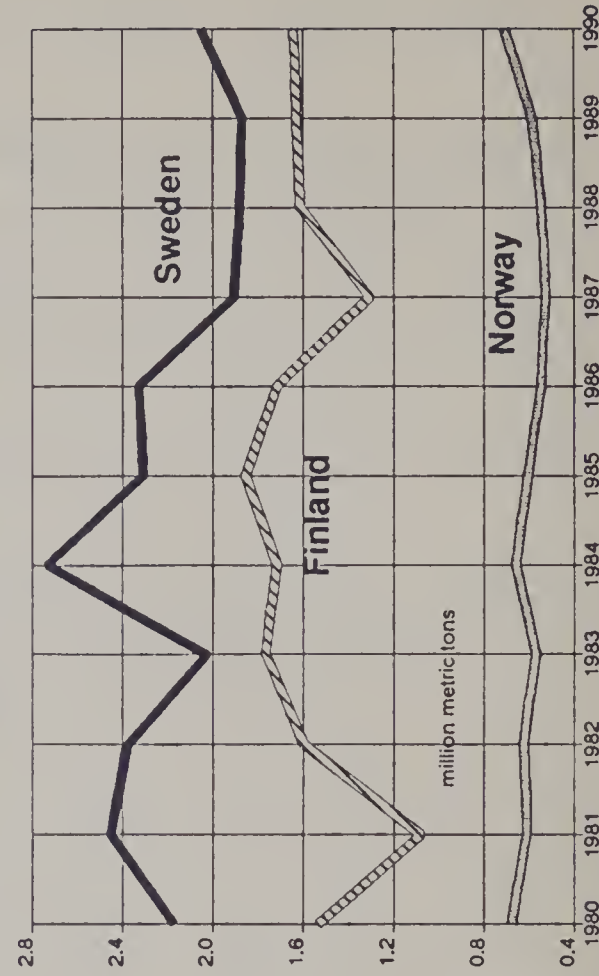




CHART 7

## Nordic Barley Yields

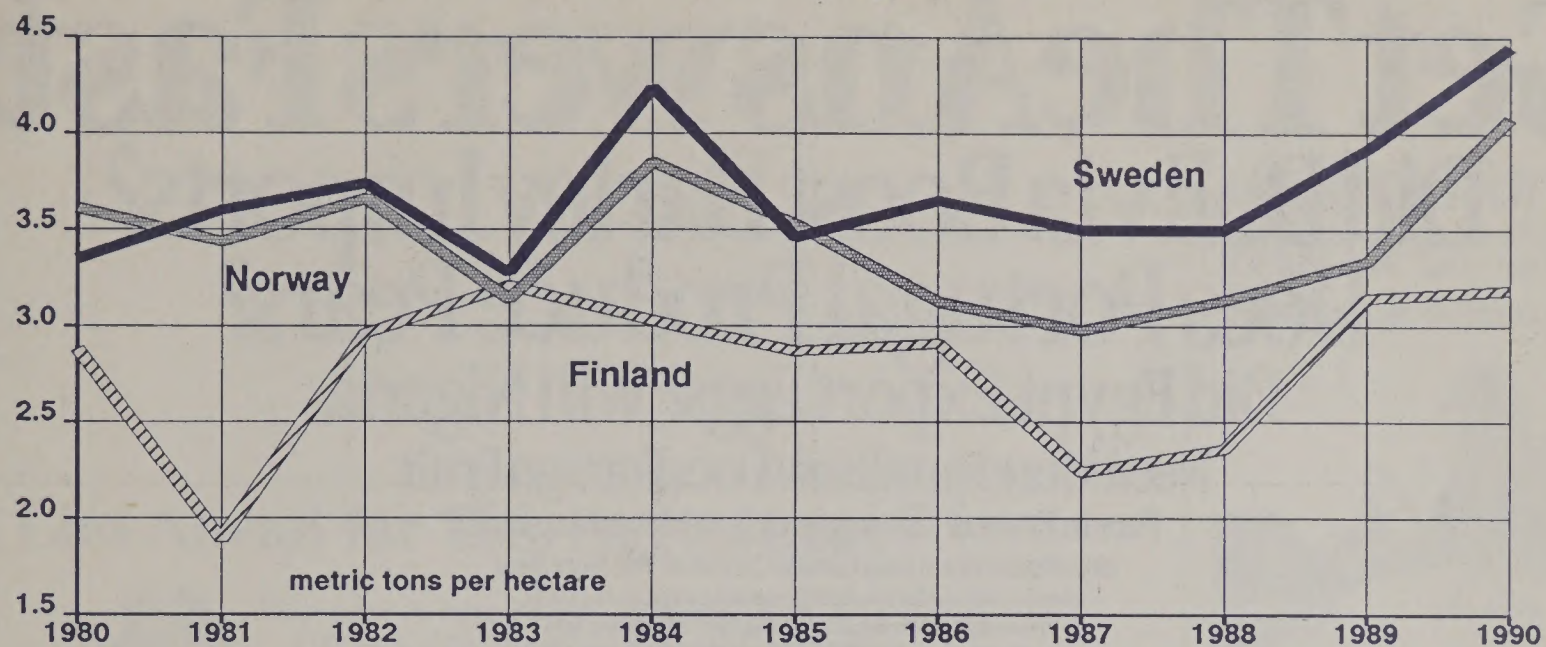


CHART 8

## Nordic Oats Yields

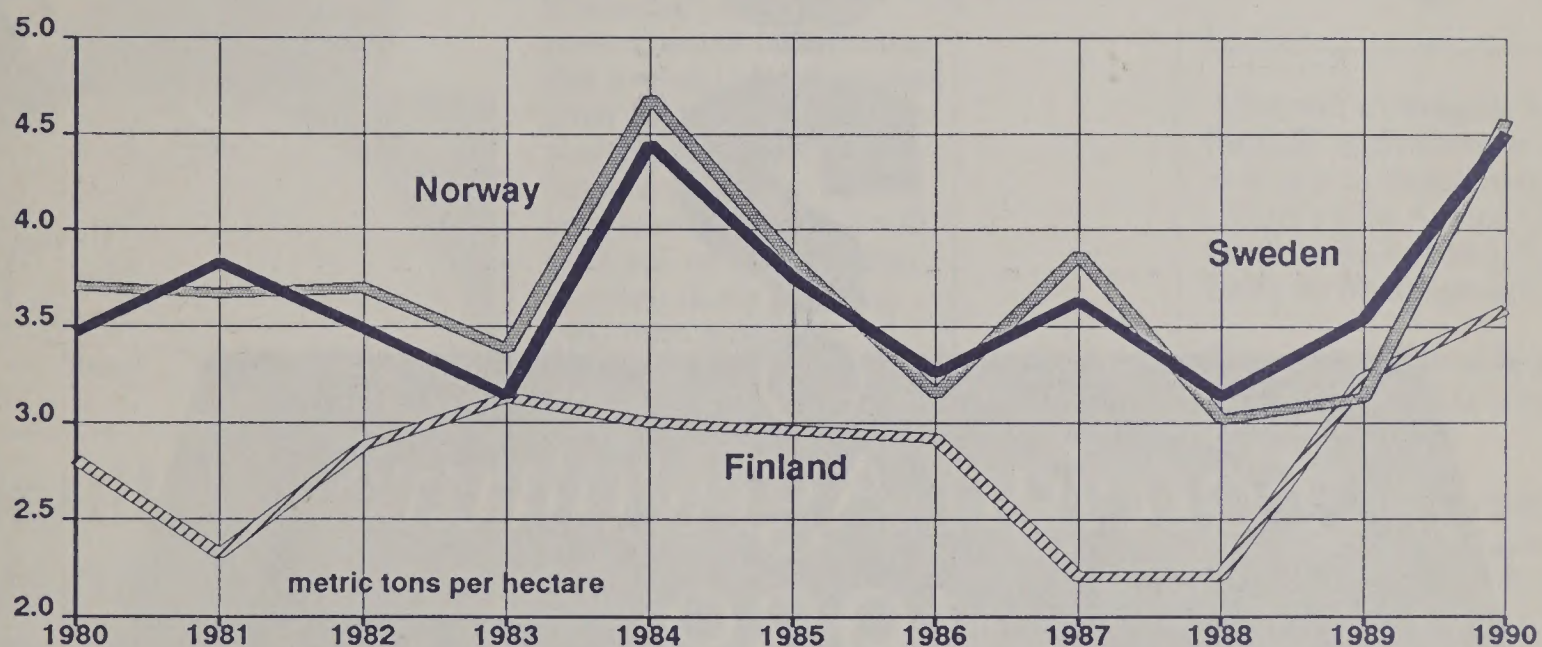
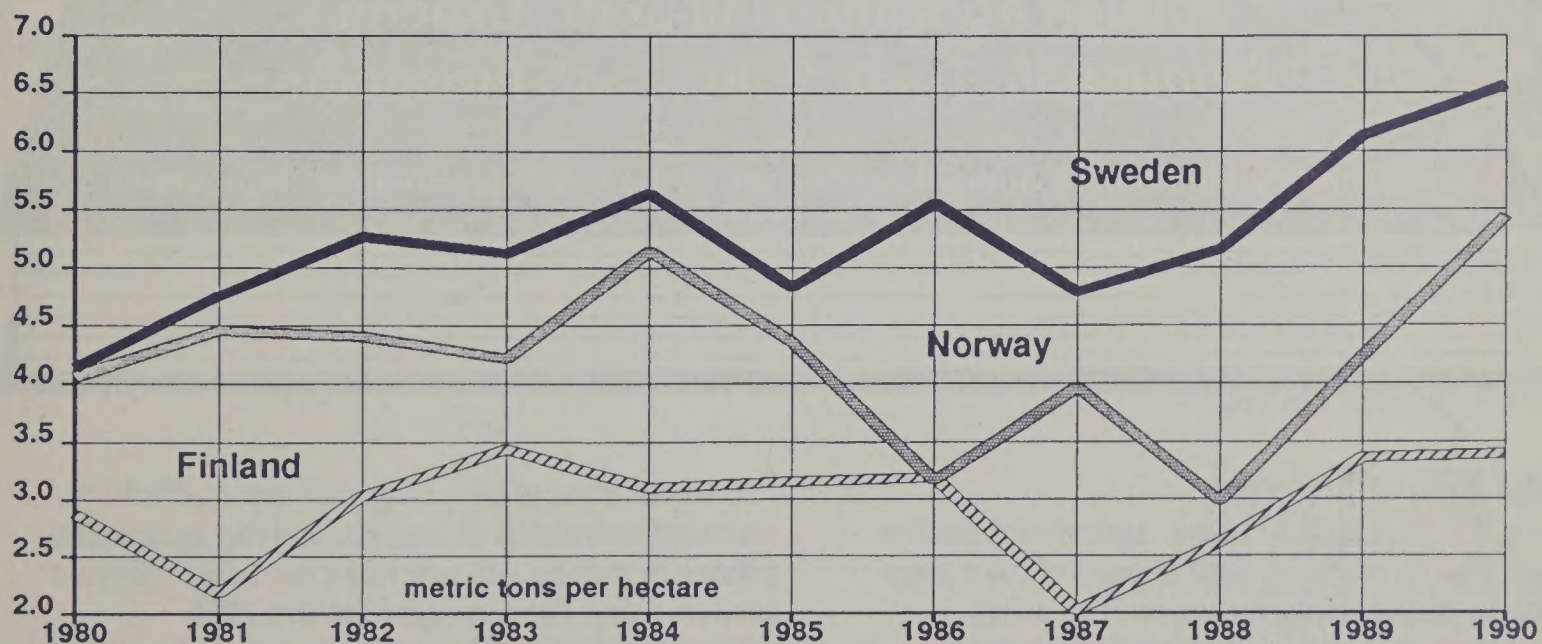


CHART 9

## Nordic Wheat Yields





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